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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Buys and Coins Silver

Irish Court Sets O'Duffy Free

Russia Ignores Christmastide

Lindberghs Give Away Plane

Il Duce Bids West Meet East

Americans Copyright Names

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ratifies the silver agreement of the London Economic Conference and provides for Government purchase of all newly mined silver in the United States. The rate to be paid is the old statutory $1.29 an ounce, but as one-half of the metal turned in is retained as seigniorage, the actual payment is 64½ cents, or 21½ cents above the market on the day of the order. The miners will be paid in coined silver dollars. Under present production the annual cost would be $15,480,000. The item is small financially, but politically it is important. Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah lead in silver, followed by Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and South Dakota—The President binds to him these states and their 16 vigorous spokesmen in the Senate.

¶ The Irish Free State sees the de Valera Government humiliated when the Dublin High Court sets free Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, opposition leader. O'Duffy had been in prison since Sunday for wearing a forbidden blue shirt and holding meetings. The Government had suppressed the newspapers of his two organizations, the United Ireland Party and the Young Ireland Movement. The court holds the arrest political and in effect rules O'Duffy's activities within the law—The shouts of the victorious Blue Shirts are the most ominous sounds the de Valera Government has heard.

¶ Soviet Russia does its best to pretend that there is no such thing as Christmas. The All-Union Godless Society uses the season for a renewed drive to divert people from religion. The Government calls the Central Executive Committee to meet on Dec. 25. The slogan is: "100 per cent attendance of workers at their jobs on Christmas Day." Russia, trying to embarrass the Christian world, succeeds, but not in the way it means—Christendom is embarrassed only because Russia tries to rob itself of the highest good.

¶ The American Museum of Natural History in New York acquires as a surprise gift the airplane which carried Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on their 30,000-mile exploration flight. The huge red Lockheed Sirius monoplane will fittingly hang in the Hall of Ocean Life. With it will be the unique equipment of these ocean conquerors, including electrically heated clothing worn in Iceland, sun helmets worn in Africa, an 11-foot sledge and an 8-foot rubber boat with collapsible mast and sail—Even in an advancing world the thrill of the Lindbergh Odyssey should last for a hundred years.

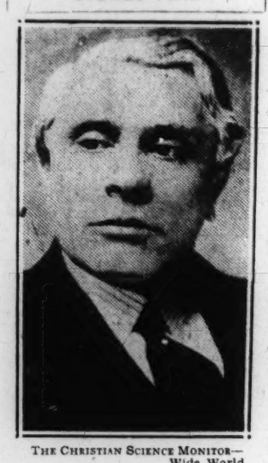
¶ Poland hears from Stanislaw Car, former Minister of Justice, that the Government may abandon the parliamentary system. In its place, he says, a sort of Fascism would be inaugurated. The parliamentary system is rated as perhaps well enough for Britain, but not for Polish people. In Poland's case this threat to abandon popular government for a controlled system would mean little change—For several years Marshal Pilsudski has steered the ship of state in whatever direction he pleased.

¶ Rome hears Premier Mussolini tell the Institute on Agricultural Relations with the Orient that East and West surely can meet. The main antagonism between Europe and Asia arises from misunderstanding of Asia. Western capitalism, says Il Duce, has destroyed the harmony that once existed. He sets up a Far Eastern task for Fascist Rome—He asks it to build up understanding again on the basis of a new ideal.

¶ The nations are fascinated all at once by the great future they f... can come to aviation through ... pensive airplanes. With the ... States estimating that 50,0... if costing no more than $... absorbed immediately, B... up development work o... priced engine. This n... for $195, and a su... could be had for $... and gear would ... and low speed n... ing has long ... ready to ta... ready to t...

¶ W...

Stands Firm



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Joseph Paul-Boncour

French Foreign Minister Opposes Hitler's Arms Terms.

France Rejects German Demands For Equal Arms

Cannot Be Used as Basis of Further Negotiations, Britain Is Told

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 22—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's demands for equality through rearmament of the Reich fail to constitute a basis on which France can continue to negotiate. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, is understood to have been informed by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, at a conference here today.

Although no actual decision was reached following the conversations both before and after lunch at the Quai d'Orsay, it is expected that the exchange of views tended toward return to Geneva in January to a complete disarmament convention, with Germany if possible, but without it if necessary.

The French Government, it is learned authoritatively, has not yet made a decisive choice of policy. Cabinet consultations this week-end are scheduled to examine the fundamental question of whether France's attitude toward the Reich will remain one of passive resistance or be changed to one of generous and justifiable concessions, accompanied however by a firm "thus far and no farther."

But it is already virtually certain that in any case the rearmament of Germany as implied in the Reich's memorandum cannot be accepted by the French as a basis of negotiations whose goal is the successful conclusion of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The potential significance of the nonaggression pact offered by Chancellor Hitler and which Sir John is understood to have recommended to M. Paul-Boncour today is not underestimated by the French. It is felt here, however, that such a pact would only be admissible within the framework of the League of Nations, from which the Reich has withdrawn.

Furthermore apprehension is expressed here that Germany seeks to substitute such a pact for the Locarno treaty, under which Britain and Italy guarantee the Franco-German frontier. Unless Sir John today gave formal assurance that such would not be the case, acceptance of a nonaggression treaty would be out of the question.

Reich Insists On Return Of Lost Colonies

Demand for 'Proper Place in World' Repeated on Many Occasions

Record of Rule Cited

Germans Point to Success in Administering Affairs of Former Dependencies

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany's desire for the restoration of its colonies, lost through the World War, is expressed continually here on the platform and by the press.

A joint meeting of "Kyffhäuserverband," or Nationalist Association of German Students of Greater Berlin, and the Reich Colonial League recently protested against what is termed here the "colonial guilt lie." The session reiterated Germany's demand for "a proper place in the world."

Other countries, declared Herr Wilhelm Kube, a state councilor of Brandenburg, had made good their claims to a place in the world, but Germany's Marxist political parties with neither the requisite historical perception nor knowledge of the situation had renounced Germany's colonial claims. That Germans were good colonizers 2000 years of history had proved, he added.

Quote Approval of Methods

Dr. Albert H. H. Schnee, former governor of what was German East Africa before the war, declared that no one had ever said anything against Germany's colonial administrative methods. Dr. Schnee pointed out that Theodore Roosevelt after visiting the African colonies, declared that the English and the Germans had created something beneficial to the whole world.

Another competent authority, Dr. Schnee said, had added that "of all protectors Germans had the cleanest hands and best prospects." Dr. Schnee concluded with the hope that former German colonies which were "saturated with German blood" would again be German.

Interesting in this connection are the remarks of the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, an organ representative of German heavy industry. It declared in effect that now that Germany was freed from many considerations which bound it as a member of the League of Nations, it could work more freely and effectively in the colonial question.

Stand Solidly for Equality

"No one doubts but that the Entente powers will do all that is possible to get Germany to reënter the League of Nations," it declares, "but the Chancellor, in a manner deserving our thanks, has already declared with unconditional clarity that Germany will never again appear at any international conference whatsoever in which the Reich's complete equal status is not previously guaranteed.

"Without this equal status in all spheres — not alone in disarmament —Germany is and remains lost to the League of Nations. Complete equal status in all spheres also undeniably includes colonial equality. Without a binding guarantee in this realm, Germany should never be willing to reënter the League of Nations."

Tiny Tim's Message Once More Rings Out Its Good Will to Men To Firesides All Over the World

For 28 Years and More Than 100 Times, Professor Koch Has Read the Dickens Classic to Audiences Reaching as Far Out as Western Prairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"God bless us every one," said Tiny Tim; and each year at the Christmas season the toast of this little boy in Dickens's A Christmas Carol carries anew its cheer and blessing wherever Prof. Frederick H. Koch, director of the Carolina Playmakers, gives his famous reading of this happy classic.

At the University of North Carolina it has come almost to be called "Koch's Carol," and its reading is one of the real events of the year, heard this year by more than 2000 persons, an audience which two years ago outgrew the Playmakers Theater and moved to the large Memorial Hall.

Professor Koch has read the carol more than 100 times during the 28 years since he first began to read it in public, and his audiences have been scattered from North Dakota to Boston, from Town Hall and Columbia University in New York to many cities of the South.

Professor Koch tells delightfully of how this annual custom began many years ago, way back on the winter prairies of Dakota. He was then fresh from Harvard, a young instructor at the University of North Dakota and a little homesick for his accustomed friends and surroundings in the East. One Sunday afternoon before Christmas he read over the famous story by Dickens and felt so cheered by it that he commented to friends at supper that "everybody ought to read Dickens's A Christmas Carol every year before Christmas." Whereupon the dean of women said, "Well, if you feel that way about it, you ought to read it for us!"

"The next Sunday," Professor Koch says, "I read A Christmas Carol, seated in an armchair beside a crackling wood fire. Outside there was a bitter wind and drifting snow, but inside there was warmth from the hearth and the mellow light of candles; and I remember a big bowl of crisp green holly leaves someone had brought. I remember distinctly too, the soft singing of girls' voices in 'Silent Night,' 'Joy to the World,' and 'God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen.'

"So these readings had their beginning. Each year the audience grew until the big gymnasium overflowed; special street cars were run and hundreds of people were unable to find seats. I recall numbers of students climbing up into the rafters of the gymnasium; little boys and girls squatting on the floor in front of the platform or crowding upon it, and once I recall, as I looked out into the darkened room, after the conversation with the spectra, Marley, I was startled to see eager childish faces gazing at me across the edge of the very reading table itself!

"Soon the outgoing students took the message of Tiny Tim to their prairie homes and calls came in from many small farm villages, 'You must come and read the Carol for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Mansfield Puts Rights as Citizen Behind Protests

Replies to Mayor Curley's 'None-of-Your-Business' Answer to Request

Mayor-Elect Frederick W. Mansfield deftly checkmated Mayor James M. Curley today, telling the Mayor that, if he did have no official right to protest the present haste in settling damage suits against the city, he did have the simple right of an ordinary citizen to lodge a protest.

Mr. Mansfield's letter today is the third communication in this breach between the incoming and outgoing Mayors, which may emphasize the need of shortening the period between the election and the installation of a new Mayor.

Mr Mansfield in his original protest complained that Mayor Curley was showing unseemly haste in settling suits against the city, in making appointments and generally in increasing the load of the taxpayers.

Mayor Curley defiantly reminded Mr. Mansfield that the Curley régime did not close until Jan. 1, and that until that time he would conduct the city as he saw fit.

Mr. Mansfield answered that the citizens of Boston "may be sure that every contract award, every appointment to the city service, every increase in salary and every agreement or proposal that will tend to increase the tax rate for 1934, made since election day, will be closely scrutinized by me when I do take office and when I shall be clothed with the same authority which Mayor Curlrey now enjoys."

Substantially this statement was a warning to those who profit from the spending of city money during the last few months of the Curley régime. The moderate use of the word "scrutinize" raises the possibility of some of the contracts being voided upon the advent of Mr. Mansfield to office.

Mr. Mansfield's statement follows in part:

Mayor Curley's reply to my protest against adding additional burdens to the taxpayers will not bring much comfort to this overburdened class. The fact that he is in control of city affairs until Jan. 1 is very well known to everyone. The further fact that I will have no authority whatever until I assume office is also well known. But every citizen has the right to protest against policies which he thinks are not for the best interests of the city. As a private citizen, if not as Mayor-elect, I exercised that right when I respectfully requested the ... to defer until I take office

... Page 2, Column 7)

Medalie Focuses His Attention On Organized Crime

Bar Association's Special Committee Plans Reorganization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Mr. George Z. Medalie, who during his incumbency as United States Attorney doubled the speed of justice and raised the percentage of convictions in criminal trials to the highest figure it has reached since 1911, is focusing his attention today on the effective reorganization and improvement of machinery for dealing with organized crime.

As chairman of the Special Crime-Fighting Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Mr. Medalie is preparing to work out practical methods for protecting society against crime. The committee was formed following a request from the American Bar Association to 1350 lawyers' organizations throughout the United States to coöperate in a nation-wide drive against crime.

At a closed meeting yesterday, the committee decided to devote its attention first to discovering whether links between politics and crime exist here and what influences aid criminals to escape punishment.

The four points of the American Bar Association's questionnaire which the committee will first explore are:

The relation between politics and crime and the possibilities of criminals with influence escaping punishment; whether the influence of criminals is brought to bear through the police, the prosecutor's office or the courts and what part such criminal elements have taken in election frauds; whether incompetency, inadequate staffs or improper influence accounts for the failure of district attorneys to investigate racketeering and other forms of organized crime and to prosecute criminals; and whether forfeited bail-bonds are actually collected.

Copeland Plans Use Of Federal Forces In Wide Campaign

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.), New York, made public last night his 21-point program giving the Federal Government the power to extend its police units to fight crime now outside its jurisdiction.

Senator Copeland, chairman of the Senate committee investigating racketeering, framed and prepared the legislative program with the aid of agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The plan includes provisions empowering the Federal Government to:

Extend its authority to cover all ... kidnap cases;

... the requirement for a unani... verdict in federal courts;

... the extradition of wit... state to another;

... regulations for the ... arms;

... te or com... -General ... nment

Orators Delay Pan-American Achievements

Spanish Language Lends Itself to Grandiloquence at Montevideo

Too Many Notables

Substitution of Experts for Politicians Advised in Future Conferences

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—The seventh Pan-American Conference suffers the handicap of possessing a distinguished personnel. We are not permitted to forget that the occasion is graced by the presence of 12 Prime Ministers. Twelve states have sent their Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, and their greatness sits heavily upon the counsels. Once or twice each day the conference must double over and do reverence to some excellentissimo, the minister of some state, great or small, of the Americas. It consumes much energy, a vast amount of time, and many pages of the official daily record. There are Dr. Alfranio de Mello Franco of Brazil, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, Señor Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal of Chile—mighty names in South America. Least conspicuous, rarely heard, has been Mr. Cordell Hull of the United States.

The Spanish has a word homenaje, which in homespun English is nothing but homage, but the English equivalent would have to be capitalized and underlined to convey the Spanish sense. Entire sessions are turned over to it. All business stops, and an avalanche of Homenaje is turned upon this or that premier. One after another, the representatives of the various nations arise and attest their boundless admiration for the matchless character and the transcendent achievements of the excellentissimo gentlemen.

Then the recipient of these favors modestly arises and admits that he is unworthy of all this praise, but that he gratefully accepts it upon behalf of the country he so inadequately represents. This fine art is not unknown in our own ward politics, but it cannot be done in English with the sweep and the passion to which Spanish lends itself. Spanish is the perfect instrument for the politician, the lover and the poet.

Oratory Impedes Progress

With all respect to their excellencies, they impede progress. They cause a sense of inferiority in those humble gentlemen who have come to advise on questions of economics and international law. The premiers find their joy in using the conference as a sounding board, and their speeches, with notable exceptions, are addressed to audiences back home. Herein lies the chief explanation of the sorry record of the six Pan-American conferences which have so far been held. This conference cries out for exact, expert economic wisdom, but its cry is answered with a lot of egotistical political orating. There are plenty of able men in the ranks of the delegations, but their value is largely negated by the heavy weight of official greatness. The Pan-Ameri-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Liquor Dealers Find License Investment Costly Experiment

"My third day in business and I haven't sold a drop of hard liquor yet," says one dispenser in Newton Corner. "Not much business," answers a second in replying to a query. "Can't see why I was such a chump as to part with $300 for a license," remarks a third. The fourth dealer, whose license was issued today, says, "My doors are open and my signs are large but I haven't had a customer."

Provincetown is another place where liquor is supposed to flow freely following damp sentiment in the recent public vote on the question, but the two stores licensed there are still ringing up "No Sale." Meanwhile the Boston Liquor License Board is still investigating the law in connection with requests from licensed dispensers who stormed their doors on the day of the repeal amendment with checks in hand to pay for new stock and who now are meekly sitting on the bench waiting to get their "money back" if possible.

So far as hard liquor is concerned, Arlington voted dry yesterday by about two to one. Three-point-two beer and wines are allowed by law but according to yesterday's vote, cast by 4542 out of a total registration of 18,585, nothing stronger will be sanctioned. Votes against the sale of hard liquor totaled 2811 com... with 1731 wet ballots. The vote ... beer and wine revealed ... in wet circles, as this ... 463 against and 20... icoholic content. ... that hard ... own but a ... license ... the ...

Silver Price Rise Takes Wind Out Of Inflationist Sails

Should Be Tickled

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Henry Miller

Senator Key Pittman

Nevada, Long-Time Spokesman for Silver States.

64½-Cent Ounce Price Means Aid to Western Producing States

Carries Out Pact Drawn in London

Newly-Mined White Metal Will Be Accepted, Half Coined, Half Retained

The stock market generally, and silver futures particularly, opened briskly today in response to President Roosevelt's silver program. Profit-taking, however, appeared after the first two hours and prices lost about half their gains. Bar silver, New York, advanced 1¼ cents to 44¼ cents an ounce. In London, bar silver rose ½ to 19 1-16 pence an ounce.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Acting once again with his uncanny sense of timing, President Roosevelt proclaims the purchase of virtually all the American output of silver at a price increase of 50 per cent. His action seizes the front pages just when the gold policy is running into increasingly sharp criticism, just as the stock market was slumping badly, and just before a Congress with inflationary leanings assembles.

Simultaneously, the RFC announces that it has allocated another $25,000,000 of its funds for gold purchases at home and abroad, raising its total to $100,000,000 of which only $16,976,000 has been used in buying domestic gold. Manipulations in the world market to keep the dollar down are thus still imperceptibly taking place. Again today, however, the RFC kept its internal gold price at $34.06.

The silver price-fixing and buying plan carries out an agreement of the London Economic Conference, by which leading producing nations fixed a purchase quota and agreed to prevent dumping of silver in the world market or debasing of the metal.

Divides With Miners

The purchase price set by the President nets to 64½ cents an ounce, 21½ cents above the day's market price. Officially the Government pays $1.29 an ounce, the old statutory price, but it asks miners to surrender every second ounce as "seigniorage." That makes Seignior Roosevelt the greatest feudal sovereign of the twentieth century—in theory at least.

But the cost to the American people will not be great. Taking the President's figure of 24,412,410 ounces to be bought, and the set price of 64½ cents, it will cost a mere $15,745,904.45, which, compared with the expense of the gold experiment, is modest indeed.

Moreover, the silver expense will not be actual outlay. Half of the white metal accepted at the statutory $1.29 an ounce will be minted into standard silver dollars and used to pay back the owners. The "seigniorage" half will remain in government vaults as bullion. The coinage, of course, will have been expanded to the tune of $15,745,904.45, but that is but a slight fraction of outstanding American money.

Looks for Broad Effect

International effects, however, are widely claimed. President Roosevelt himself proclaimed the move necessary to assist "in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices, to augment the purchasing power of peoples in silver-using countries, to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies. . . ."

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and leading silver advocate, declared the action would stabilize the world price of silver at 64½ cents an ounce, increase the exchange value of money in China, India, Mexico and South American countries 60 per cent in relation to the dollar, enormously increase American export trade to these markets, and enhance world recovery.

To these arguments, most economists must proffer reservations. As to "increasing domestic prices," Senator Pittman claims only local benefits in the silver regions, though these are undeniable. For the country at large, however, it would manifestly have been more beneficial to raise the price of, say, doughnuts, which altogether include more valuable content in wheat than silver dollars do in silver, which involve more producers and which altogether constitute a vastly greater industry.

How It Affects World

Internationally, the action upon silver countries is exactly the same as it would be in the United States if the depreciated dollar were put back near its old parity. China, for example, has been enjoying a heavy currency depreciation because the price of silver was low. Its purchasing power abroad may have been very low, as Senator Pittman points out, but other nations could and did buy of China. The Celestial Republic enjoyed a considerable internal boom, and despite a poor currency, its "real" buying power abroad may have been higher

But with the appreciation of silver and the theoretical increase in buying power there may come a collapse in internal booms. It can safely

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Silver Countries Remain Lukewarm On Price Increase

London Looks for Further Advance—Dollar Off in Shanghai Sales

World repercussion on President Roosevelt's silver purchase plan struck no dominant note save that it caused less of a ripple than generally would be expected.

The two leading silver countries, China and India reacted differently. Bombay reports indicate that little attention was paid to it there except that there was some lukewarm speculation in the rupee.

In Shanghai the dollar suffered a bad slump and was being sold short there in expectation of further rise in silver.

London was not ready to commit itself except that it foresaw a strengthening in effect on the world price of silver.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—London silver brokers expressed the belief today that America's ratification of the London Silver Agreement would have a strengthening effect on the price of silver. They said, however, that it would be difficult to forecast to what extent this effect would be felt.

Much depends on the attitude of China, they believed, where the quotation was raised today to 5.6 d. an ounce on receipt of the news from America.

As far as London is concerned, the brokers said they anticipated no more than a farthing an ounce rise when the price was fixed later in the day.

Dollar Off in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's ratification of the London Silver Agreement resulted in further sharp slumps in the United States dollar on the local exchange market today.

Speculators were heavily short selling American dollars in anticipation of further silver rises.

It was considered unlikely that China would generally welcome a substantial rise in silver, due to the fact that imports exceed exports.

Bombay Only Lukewarm

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's announcement that the United States would purchase silver was accorded a lukewarm reception here today, some quarters holding the action was a step forward to higher commodity prices and others saying that the United States' gold prices had not affected the world price of gold, and that the silver proposals likely would suffer the same fate.

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Things Present

If your town has no free public library, learn how one was started in a community of 2000. Letters to the Monitor on the Editorial page.

Hm-m! A new deal in films? Read the second editorial.

The members of the family should gather and read aloud "Keeping Christmas" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. And don't overlook the illustrated story on the observance of Christmas in Sweden.

And while we are on the subject of reading aloud, try that method with "The Six Poor Travelers" on the Home Forum page.

Men are learning that the things whereof they complain are often the things for which they should be thankful, as you will note in today's Parable of Safed the Sage.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page (hitherto appearing on Mondays), Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page and Weekly World News Map.

France Belied by Crime Picture

Drop of 50 Per Cent Shown Since 1913; Press Goes Far Afield for Grim Sensations

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Contrary to the general impression—chiefly caused by unwarranted publicity—crime has greatly diminished in France. It has been reduced, by comparison with 1913, by 50 per cent.

No wonder that the greatest surprise has been ex... For never ... were the pa... The newspaper reader ... day of a drama, and ... that he is living ... ual tragedy. ... alize, he ... led by

Parisian crimes, whereas they have now developed their provincial services, and give exactly the same place to exceptional events in every region of France.

The result is that an entirely false picture is given of a population which, after all, numbers well over ...

Labor Demands CWA Show-Down In Massachusetts

Watt Submits Questions to Bartlett Before Taking Issue to Washington

Massachusetts labor has asked for a show-down on the administration of the CWA.

Seven questions, embodying the accumulated complaints of labor with the operation of the CWA were presented today to Mr. Joseph B. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. If the abuses and maladjustments are not cleared up in the answers to these questions, Mr. Watt said, an appeal to Washington over the head of the state administration would be the only recourse.

The grievance of labor hinges on these three major points:

1. The assertion that there has been no basic qualifications set up by means of which the skilled or unskilled rating of a worker can be established, thereby enabling political influence to obtain skilled wages for unskilled workers at a heavy expense to the city.

2. The allegation that local administrators have not paid the stipulated wage of $1.20 an hour but have paid all the way from 60 cents to $1.20.

3. That no attempt has been made to enforce the provisions of the Civil Works law itself as it provides protection for the worker.

Mr. Watt stated that he attributed much of the alleged failure to carry out the stipulations of the law as due to the lack of teeth in the present machinery. It is all well and fine to send a telegram to the local administrators telling them what the required wages are, Mr. Watt, said, but it is quite another thing to enforce these wages.

The questions that are addressed to Mr. Bartlett primarily ask for the board's interpretation of the law, and this request is motivated by Labor's conviction that there are widespread violations and that any sensible interpretation will reveal these violations.

Labor is particularly concerned that equity be brought into the operation of the act, at the point of hours, rates of pay, classification of workers, and the position of the union, for it is convinced that the act will be continued a long time. It is not logical that the Government will dump these men back into the breadlines in February, Mr. Watt said. It would only mean a change in bookkeeping, whereby the public would carry the expense on the relief books instead of the CWA books.

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Large Native Capon.....lb. 35c
Geese.....lb. 20c
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Grapefruit.....4 for 25c
Extra buy.....3 for 25c
Malaga Grapes.....lb. 15c
Emperor Grapes.....lb. 15c
Tangerines.....doz. 25c
Delicious Apples.....doz. 35c
Baldwin Apples...7 lbs. 25c

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Boston 'Creeps In' on Visitor Who 'Gets Lost' But Likes It

Wrote 40 Books

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
S. P. B. Mais

British Author Enchanted by Old Louisburg Square Which He Calls 'a Novel'

"The Modern Columbus," as the radio stations announce him, got lost in Boston. Mr. S. P. B. Mais, popular British author, educator and lecturer, after sailing merrily through a series of radiocasting programs which he delivered in Florida, Texas, California, Arizona and the Middle West, sat completely nonplused last night, in his suite at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

He was surrounded by tourist leaflets and guidebooks and those attractively bound green volumes which tell all about the Cradle of Liberty, the famous Tea Party, and the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere, but fail to mention the fact that the Common is not a perfect rectangle, or that trams marked "Subway" are occasionally on the way out to Jamaica, or that streets which begin as parallels do not necessarily feel it incumbent upon themselves to refrain from a collision at an intersection called a "square."

Any American who has tried to master the numerical system of London buses, and has found himself, after starting innocently for Hampstead or Richmond, Hyde Park or Sloane Square, invariably returning to Piccadilly where he began, will sympathize with Mr. Mais's desire to remain in Salem. In fact he thought Salem was Boston, and there was some difficulty in convincing him that it was not, for he liked the McIntyre houses and why on earth, he inquires, "do Americans want to bring over our English architecture when they have such beautiful styles of their own?"

Concord "Easy" for Mr. Mais

He had been visiting Concord. "That was easy," he stated, as he swung himself down from the broad window sill in which he was seated, and trotted once more around the large maps of the city, the Harbor and Cape Cod, spread out all over the floor. He was charmed with Concord and, naturally, its literary associations endeared it. He was sorry to see Walden Pond turned into a picnic ground, for he is devoted to the Walden of Thoreau, whom, he was shocked to find, Boston reporters do not read.

"Yes," he admitted, "Boston bothered me a bit, for it is trying to be all sorts of places at the same time. It is, however, a place I want very much to come back to. It creeps in on you all the time. So many people I have loved since childhood have lived here." He was enchanted by Louisburg Square. "There," he exclaimed, "you have a novel." Perhaps he will write it, for during his energetic career as lecturer at the University of London, literary editor of the Daily Graphic, professor of English, free lance journalist and noted worker among Britain's unemployed, he has written no fewer than 40 books. He refuses to comment on the NRA, for singular as it may seem in this day of snap judgments, he utterly excludes from his discourse subjects on which he is not informed, and he has not had time to pay any attention to this new order yet.

Loves Amos 'n' Andy

He loves Amos 'n' Andy, he declared, and "Huckleberry Finn" he places among the gems of literature. The irresponsible radiocaster is his pet aversion, but he does not object to advertising provided it can be wisely controlled. "I would, however," he stated, "no more think of buying from a radio advertiser who made himself a nuisance and spoiled a program than I would think of patronizing one who stuck a hideous billboard over a lovely bit of New England scenery."

To the much discussed topic of the changing speech of England, he said that the only counties which had resisted Americanization are Yorkshire and Lancashire; that "every small child who ought to be speaking Gaelic talks American, but this is due to the movies rather than the radio."

After his broadcast from New York, Dec. 29, he returns to England, for he is eager, he says, to get back to his unemployed.

Tiny Tim's Message Once More Rings Out

(Continued from Page 1)

us too!' So in school, church and opera house out in the prairie state, Charles Dickens's message of Christmas time went singing along.

"Many times the severe blizzards of the region necessitated my driving miles by sleigh, when drifting snows had cut off all rail communications. Even the main line of the Great Northern, from Saint Paul to Seattle, was sometimes storm-bound for hours or for days. I remember one such occasion with special vividness. I had read the Carol on Saturday night in a little town on a branch line, which by Sunday morning was completely snow-bound. Around it the prairie lay, an unbroken desert of white with even the fence posts obliterated. This Sunday was the date of the reading of the Carol at the university but there seemed no way to get through.

"However, a farmer volunteered to take me in a bob-sled to Lakona, more than 30 miles away, where there was a chance that I might get a train on the main line. We found that the snow plow had pushed its way as far as this and although the passenger trains were still tied up, there was one freight train at hand which was getting up steam to push its way eastward.

"I told the engineer my plight; that a thousand people were waiting at the University to hear the reading of the Carol. "Oh," he said, "you are the fellow that reads A Christmas Carol every Christmas? Well, I've heard you myself, and I'll get you there, you bet!" Thus I became the only passenger that day, over the main line of the Great Northern; riding in a little caboose, on a nonstop trip of over 100 miles. We pulled into the station just in time, and the audience, waiting at the university, heard the Carol!

"On another occasion I raced in a hand-car over 50 miles of icy steel tracks, under heavens scintillating with the northern lights."

Since these informal readings began at the frontier university of the Northwest almost 30 years ago, Professor Koch has had almost the nation as his audience and on one occasion a Canadian came up to him after a reading in Town Hall in New York and said, with a merry look in his eyes, "I heard Charles Dickens read the Carol when I was a lad. It was a favorite with American audiences." And so Charles Dickens, and Tiny Tim and Professor Koch join hands to bring the happiest of all messages to eager audiences at the Christmas season: "God bless us every one!"

Pilgrim Individuality Urged for Present Age

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Hope that a revival of the "true spirit of constitutionalism" would take place and restore, so far as practicable in a mechanical organization, the individualism of the Pilgrim was expressed by Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, at the annual dinner of the New England Society in the city of New York last night.

The dinner commemorated the 313th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the New York Court of Appeals, spoke on "Forefathers' Day." Mr. Ethelbert Ide Lowe, president of the society, was toastmaster.

First Million Came Easy But Business Protests Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Washington State's business tax brought slightly more than $1,000,000 into the state treasury in the first three months of its operation, August to October inclusive. An additional $300,000 in receipts is tied up by litigation.

Provisions of the law imposing taxes on gross proceeds of municipally owned utilities have been protested by railroads, telephone and radiocasting companies and the cases are pending in court. If the tax on these concerns is held valid, the state income will run around $500,000 monthly. The money is divided among several state funds with the schools getting the larger share of the returns.

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Surplus Relief Corporation Has Come to Front

Hopkins Says It Might Even Buy Lands to Retire Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Although the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, set up last October, has confined its activities thus far to procuring supplies for the needy, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, its president, declared today that if necessity required, there would be no hesitancy in using much more drastic powers that are contained in its articles of incorporation.

There has been no discussion in the corporation of exercising these powers up to the present time, Mr Hopkins made it clear, but he admitted that this agency could be used as a permanent device for regulation of production and distribution in the United States.

"This is a great emergency and none of us knows on what front we may want to move," Mr. Hopkins said today.

One of the things the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has power to do is to buy up submarginal lands and retire them from cultivation. A move of this sort was suggested by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who said in his annual report in the long run it would be cheaper for the Government to purchase farms rather than lease them. For one thing, the rate of interest that the Government pays is considerably less than the "percentage of rental value of farms to the capital value."

Mr. Hopkins's corporation would furnish the means if Congress would appropriate the money for such purchases.

The whole question of "stranded populations," such as miners who still live around defunct mines is one which the Administration is considering, Mr. Hopkins said today. "These people," he said, "have got to live. We can't just say, 'This is too bad.'"

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation because of the "perpetual existence" granted in its charter may become the chief vehicle for carrying out many of the programs begun by the emergency agencies, some believe. An important provision of the articles gives the corporation authority "without restriction or limit as to amount, to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, real and personal property of every class, nature or description.

"Another power invested in the corporation allows it to accept grants or deliveries in any of the states, districts, territories or colonies of the United States, or in any and all foreign countries, . . . of moneys, commodities, lands or other property of any class, nature or description, made to it."

Mr. Hopkins said today that all activities thus far undertaken by the corporations have been financed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, but he saw no reason why [illegible] not assume funds from [illegible] cies later if the tra[illegible]

The Surplus [illegible] received its ch[illegible] mington, D[illegible] of incor[illegible] light [illegible] po[illegible]

Vatican Concordat Nearer as Cortes Supports Lerroux

MADRID, Dec. 22—A strengthening of the ties between the Republicans and the Roman Catholic Church is seen here in two significant developments.

The Government yesterday having received a vote of confidence, 265 to 53, is expected to negotiate with Rome for a Concordat. This fact was made clear in Premier Lerroux's elaboration of ministerial policy in the Cortes debate yesterday.

Premier Lerroux also indicated it is impossible to provide new schools by January to replace the schools run by religious orders. Thus efforts to halt the clerical aspect of education appear at least definitely delayed.

Premier Lerroux's cordial words of respect for every form of religion came like a breath of fresh air after the intolerant statements of Republican speakers, born of centuries of repression under Governments subservient to Rome. He pointed out that the Republic has been greatly weakened by ruthless application of laws offensive to a majority of citizens who had shown their religious sentiment by their votes. The church, he declared, should be treated with the same respect as other entities worthy of such treatment.

The Premier also indicated the need for constitutional reforms in accordance with the Constitution itself, which makes improvement possible.

Lively scenes occurred in the Cortes, when young Señor Antonio Primo de Rivera made a spirited defense of his father's memory with special reference to the concession by the late Dictator of a telephone contract to an American company. Young Antonio pointed out that after sitting for two years on his guilt, the committee had failed to make a good case against his father. He challenged Señor Indalecio Prieto, ex-Minister of the Treasury, to justify his attacks.

It is obvious from the debate that the Church Party is in the ascendancy and it is not surprising that Señor Prieto, on behalf of the Socialists, warned the House that delivery of the reins of Government to the Rightists would provoke another revolution.

Crusaders Seek Inflation Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The purpose of the Crusaders is to oppose unbridled inflation and not to inspire political feeling against the President of the United States, Mr. Fred G. Clark, commander-in-chief of the organization, reëmphasized at a mass meeting here.

The meeting, held under auspices of the Missouri Sound Money Committee of the Crusaders, heard, besides Mr. Clark, several legislators, economists and publicists espouse the cause of "sound money" as opposed to the various types of in[illegible] flation proposed by the so-ca[illegible] flation bloc in Congress.

"I, for one," Mr[illegible] "have never s[illegible] evide[illegible]

Sales Tax 'Bobs Up' Before Hearing Of House Committee

Treadway Seeks Attitude of New York State on Moot Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The House Ways and Means Committee discovered to its surprise today that the nine-lived sales tax is back to plague it again this session. And the chances are that it will continue to keep coming back until the day when the turn of the political wheel puts a conservative majority in control. Then it will become law.

The issue, like so many others on Capitol Hill, is strictly between the conservative and liberal points of view. It was injected in the committee tax hearings this morning by Representative Allan Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, an arch conservative, and the discussion of the matter was immediately protested by Representative James A. Frear (R.) of Wisconsin, whose political proclivities are in the liberal direction.

Mr. Treadway asked a witness, Mr Seabury Mastick, New York State Senator, what the attitude of his State was on the sales tax. Mr. Mastick replied it was almost entirely favorable and that he himself could see no valid reason against a federal levy of this type. Speaking for the Legislative Tax Commission of New York, he added it would be a great benefit to New York merchants who are now at a competitive disadvantage with merchants in neighboring states where there is no state sales tax.

Mr. Frear immediately asked the chairman to rule the subject out of the hearings on the ground he would occupy all the time and prevent any further discussion of the income tax revisions now under consideration. He added the majority of the committee is opposed to the sales tax.

There is no doubt that the liberal and progressive elements in Congress are at this time definitely opposed to this method of raising federal revenue. The reason is that they are convinced the sales tax is a levy on the mass of the people which would not be felt by wealth. Tax tendencies are definitely in the other direction, to relieve the masses and increase the burden on wealth. So long as the stigma of "poor man's tax" sticks to the sales tax it will gain no support from the present majority.

In the meantime, however, it is kept a live issue by interests who see in it a method of staving off higer income taxes—and these interests are by no means [illegible] even the present New [illegible] tions. They are [illegible] minority, h[illegible] when th[illegible] sales [illegible]

Millions of Homes to Hear Jerusalem Bells—by Radio

Radio seems to be the ideal medium for capturing the fanciful or ephemeral and translating it into actuality. It caught, for instance, the light of Arcturus and used it to operate relays and close switches, thus flooding the World Fair grounds in Chicago with light. Astronomers figure, the light left Arcturus 40 years ago, or at the time of the previous World Fair in the Windy City in 1893.

This year the National Broadcasting Company hopes to transmit the sounds of the bells in the Church of the Nativity in Jerusalem, which is said to be on the site of the manger in which the child Jesus lay. The NBC tried to do this feat last year, but the telephone circuit linking the city of Jerusalem with continental Europe was not finished.

This year, however, with the cooperation of the British Colonial Office and the High Commissioner for Palestine, the sounds of the bells from this church will be carried over both NBC and British Broadcasting Corporation networks in the United States and England on Christmas Eve. Transmission in the United States will be at 3 p. m., eastern time, in England, 8 p. m., Greenwich meridian time.

An NBC review for 1933 states that 23 foreign countries were heard from over NBC networks during the year. Fully half of these countries will be heard from again over American networks during the coming holidays. Not long after the children have found out what is in their stockings Christmas morning, Australia, "from down under," will have sent greetings to the English-speaking world. These will be heard at 7 a. m. over NBC and Columbia networks.

King George will greet England and the dominions at 9 a. m., eastern standard time, followed by a radio picture of what is going on in Britain. Festivities from London, children's parties in Glasgow and Birmingham, home scenes from Scotland, Ireland, and Devonshire, as well as greetings from workers in an English lighthouse and coal mine will be heard.

Greeting from 10 foreign countries and the United States will be exchanged through the Columbia network on Monday afternoon, Dec. 25, from 3:45 to 4:30 p. m., eastern time. After a greeting from America to Europe a switch to England will be made and shifts to Franace, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Ireland will follow in rapid succession.

Mansfield Asserts Rights as Citizen

(Continued from Page 1)

matters which add to the taxpayers' load. Of course the Mayor has the power to proceed ruthlessly in his conduct of city affairs up to the very last moment before I take office on Jan. 1. If he chooses to adopt the course of piling up expenses and debts during these last moments of his administration, but which will fall upon my administration to pay, I can do nothing to stop him so long as the law is obeyed.

And while it is true that I am still a private citizen and have no more voice in the government of Boston than any other citizen, I think I have accomplished something. I have called the attention of the people to certain acts of the present administration which will add to the tax burden and will inevitably have the effect of embarrassing me and the next administration.

The people will undoubtedly notice that Mayor Curley's reply to me does not attempt to justify in any way the acts against which I protested. But even if they could be justified there is something else that he has entirely overlooked, and that is the impropriety of haste in matters which could easily be deferred until his successor takes office. It may be that the only efficient method to stop such practices is to shorten the time between the election and the coming into power of the new administration. Between the first week in November and the first Monday in January opportunity is presented for a retiring Mayor to do great harm to the city and to make things very difficult and embarrassing for the succeeding administration.

Reich's Press Law Excludes Marxists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 21—Final instruction regarding the new press law which is effective Jan. 1 provides that any person employed by the Marxist press before Herr Hitler became Chaoncellor Jan. 30 last cannot be a member of the new official press writers' organization. This is tantamount to their being compelled to leave the journalistic profession altogether, since the press is now a Government monopoly here.

Concerning non-Aryans, some alleviations from the law regarding public employees here is expected in practice, since it is probable that men now working and married to non-Aryans will be allowed to register in the new corporation.

Southern Pacific to Cut Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—In announcing reduced Christmas excursion fares on its lines west of Chicago, making a basic rate of 1½ cents a mile on round trip tickets between Dec. 17 and Jan. 1, the Southern Pacific Company pointed out that rate schedules were being prepared for summer tourist fares to be inaugurated May 15 which would be the lowest in many years.

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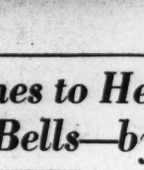
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Filipino Senator Calls Proffered Freedom a Sham

Independence Commission Hopes to Get New Deal for the Islands

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—"It is the honest belief of the Philippine Legislature that the provisions of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act do not achieve the very purpose of the American Congress to finally dispose of the Philippine question," Senator Elpidio Quirino, vice-president of the Philpine Independence Commission, said here yesterday in explaining the commission's trip here to seek another new deal at Washington.

The Hare-Hawes-Cutting law, passed by Congress last January, but not approved by the Philippine Legislature, is "self-defeating in that with the provisions regarding United States military and naval reservations, complete Philippine independence is incompatible, and with the trade relations there under our country will be ruined," Senator Quirino told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"We believe that Congress meant something better than this," he added. Pointing out that the law gives the United States the right to have and to hold forever whatever military and naval reservations in the Philippines it wants after independence shall have been granted, Senator Quirino said his people "certainly cannot conceive how the Philippines could be really and truly independent" under these circumstances.

The second and much more weighty reason for the Philippine objection to the terms of the independence law, Senator Quirino said, was that during the 10 years previous to the granting of full independence it is proposed to limit the volume of Philippine exports to the United States and to charge the full rate of tariff on the excess trade.

"But even the Philippine products that would come into the United States within the specified limits shall have to pay an export tax beginning from the sixth year of this transition period," he said.

"An analysis of the probable effects of this tax on the major Philippine industries shows that, before the end of the 10-year transition period, the Philippine sugar industry, coconut industry and cottage industry, as well as other important industries, shall have been ruined."

Senator Quirino said the Philippine people need more time to adjust their economic situation to the change from a free trade to a tariff-paying trade, and if, for the 10-year transitional period, "the limitations imposed upon the free entrance of our products into the United States were based upon the status quo, this is to say, upon our present exports, and the export tax were eliminated, the provisions of the law as amended in this manner would meet the situation."

Orators Delay Pan-American Achievements

(Continued from Page 1)

can Conference should be a thoughtful meeting of experts, contriving wise instruments for coöperative action between the American states. In actual practice it tends to degenerate into a forum for political spokesmen.

Three figures stand out as preeminent in the conference. They are the ministers of the United States, of Mexico, and of Argentina.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, outside of his proposal for lower tariffs, has the record for few words. In fact the American delegation has had almost nothing to say. A definite proposal emanating from the Washington delegation came from Miss Breckenridge, urging the interchange of books between American libraries. Nevertheless, Mr. Hull's presence is felt. He carries the prestige of representing the largest state, and he has won for himself respect and affection. It is probably fair to say that never has the United States been represented at a Pan-American conference by a man more widely respected and trusted.

Mexicans Well Prepared

Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc of Mexico is the man who takes first place for his painstaking and intelligent preparation for the conference. He has a numerous group of experts and advisers who for months have been preparing material. It is the ablest and best prepared group here. Dr. Puig and his associates have felt the impact of President Roosevelt's economic program and they came to Montevideo convinced that it would be possible for the representatives of all the American states to consider in continental terms such questions as debts and credits, bimetallism and tariffs.

The Mexican proposals were given short shrift and were promptly buried in the Interamerican High Commission, a commission always on the point of meeting, but never reaching that point. Without passing upon the merits of the Mexican proposals, it is true that it would have been a vastly more useful conference if other delegations—including that of the United States—had given the study and the care to preparation which Mexico had given. The bulk of the delegations were totally unequipped in personnel and preparation to consider serious economic proposals. What we have here, speaking in general terms is an international assembly of politicians.

Mexico occupies a peculiar place in the community of American states. For years it has aspired to serve as the spearhead of Latin America in relation to the United States. It has had much to say about Ibero-Americanism, and many of its leaders believe that the Latin-American peoples should unite for more effective bargaining with the United States.

Mexico has definite ambitions to serve as the spokesman for large ranges of Latin America. Its recognition of the Grau San Martin Government in Cuba is a case in point. It was its bid for moral leadership. It has not been effective. The psychological cleavages between the Latin-American states are as wide and as deep as those between the United States and the bulk of the Latin-American peoples. In particular there is a gulf fixed between the peoples predominantly Indian and those in which European racial strains predominate. Argentina's distaste for Mexico's leadership is largely racial in its roots. Mexico, they think, belongs to the Indian: Argentina is a world power, European in background, cosmopolitan in character.

The prima donna of the conference is Dr. Saavedra Lamas of Argentina. He represents a nation which has caught the flavor of empire and will not easily be satisfied. He and the dictator-president of Argentina are in power with the powerful backing of the great *estacioneros*, the land owners of the pampas. It is a mildly benevolent and reasonably honest dictatorship. There is nothing modest about it. Dr. Saavedra Lamas is known as a man of boundless ambition. He moves with the air of one building an empire. His efforts to achieve a hegemony of American states under the benevolent guidance of Buenos Aires, to make Buenos Aires the combined New York-Washington of South America, and to constitute himself as the appointed spokesman for the South as Cordell Hull is for the North—these are clear lines in the portraiture of Dr. Saavedra Lamas.

The Argentine antiwar pact is Dr. Saavedra Lamas's treasured contribution. No new pact is needed. The peace pacts launched by the American states in 1923 and 1928 are still awaiting the ratification of Argentina. Nevertheless Dr. Saavedra Lamas emerges with a pact of his own. He invites the nations to join Argentina in this latest pact bearing the Argentine seal. The nations should join. But at the same time a mental footnote must be added to the effect that Argentina and its ambitious prime minister seek to capture the leadership in Latin America by sponsoring a pact conceived and launched in Argentina rather than to join in signing pacts already launched by the American states in concert.

The conference suffers at the hands of the great. It will be a happy day for Pan-Americanism when the nations send their technicians and experts rather than their politicians to map out the long and tedious path of inter-American coöperation. The Pan-American ideal may survive its rough handling by the politicians, but it will not prove greatly useful unless other and abler leaders are enlisted in its service.

Fancy Sitting Down to Skate

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Pair of Strong Arms Needed Here

An Ordinary Pair of Skates Are Fastened to a Seat and the Propellers Are Steel-Pointed Sticks Used to Shove the "Skaters" Along.

Somehow it seems that the usual pictures of skating on the frozen canals of the Netherlands show lads and lassies rolling along with graceful sweeps of their steel runners, billowing skirts and equally as billowing pantaloons bending to the breeze. But—and this picture comes from Volehdam, Holland—here are two Dutch youths who appear to be making more actual work out of it than it would be to stand up and strike out in the conventional manner. And yet, if it is sport, can it be work?

Women Start Campaign To Win Senate's Vote For Nationality Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — With word from Montevideo yesterday that the equal nationality treaty had been signed by all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, women here began to organize to press for its ratification by the Senate.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and founder of the National Woman's Party, issued a nation-wide call to the state branches of the party, and all other national organizations which have supported the fight for the treaty to see their Senators during the Christmas holidays.

"Ratification seems assured," she says, "in view of the unanimous vote of our Senate for an equal nationality measure on March 3 of this year."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York; Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio; Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D.) of Arkansas; Senator Augustine Lonergan (D.) of Connecticut; John G. Townsend Jr. (R.) of Delaware, and Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R.) of Delaware, have already given their support to the treaty.

While practically all the inequality in nationality laws, wiped out by the treaty, has already been eliminated from the statutes of the United States, in some Latin-American nations, where women's nationality rights are still dependent on their husbands, the treaty will probably lead to great reforms.

The treaty is worded as follows: "The contracting States agree that from the going into effect of this convention there shall be no distinctions based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality." The United States agreed to sign with a reservation calling attention to the fact that the agreement was subject to congressional action, thus bringing the subject within the province of national, rather than intternational action."

Harriot Stanton Blatch and Nora Stanton Barney, daughter and grandadughter of one of the pioneer feminists, yesterday wired the National Woman's Party, "Congratulations on your signal victory. In the face of reactionary tendencies in Fascist countries this action on the part of 20 democracies augurs well for the future of women in the Western Hemisphere."

Chaco Powers Asked To Allow Investigation

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 22 (AP)—Pan-American Conference leaders last night telegraphed the presidents of Paraguay and Bolivia asking their agreement to the appointment of a sub-commission which will investigate charges that Paraguay violated the Chaco armistice.

This action followed announcement that the Pan-American Conference will be prolonged for several days in order to assure establishment of peace in the Chaco.

Bolivian charges that Paraguay violated the 11-day truce by capturing four forts on the eve of the armistice which began at midnight last Tuesday have resulted in a two-day postponement of plenary conference sessions in an effort to smooth over the new difficulty.

The suggestion made to the two presidents was that the League of Nations Chaco commission undertake the necessary investigation of the alleged truce violations.

Apple-Wine Agreement Please French Officials

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—The apple-wine agreement between France and the United States, announced yesterday in Washington, by which France increased her quota on American fruit in return for an increased American quota on French wines, was said by officials today to include the lessening of restrictions on some American manufactured articles.

The scope of this modification was not revealed, but the Government was said to be highly pleased because this was "the first direct tariff accord France has been able to sign with the United States in a number of years."

Wheat Marketing Board Conflict Is On in Dominion

Powerful Interests Argue Question Before Prime Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Should Canada have a wheat marketing board? It is understood that Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, is now wrestling with this question, with powerful interests arraying themselves on either side. The three western wheat pools are clamoring for such a board, and their provincial governments are behind them. They look for the board to control the prices and exports of wheat and to regulate the marketing of this country's wheat production. They also argue that this method would facilitate the 15 per cent curtailment in wheat production agreed to by Canada in London, by making the wheat board virtual overlord of all grain growers.

Private grain interests are vigorously opposing such a socialistic step. A board similar to that in force during the later years of the World War would mean the end of private marketing and the Winnipeg grain exchange and threaten private elevator companies. Representatives of their activities were in Ottawa recently protesting against any such proposal. There is also widespread opposition to the further bonusing of wheat, which has already placed the Government "in a hole" to the tune of $100,000,000, in a futile attempt to save the pools by pegging the price.

One thing is certain, Mr. Bennett's wheat policy, whatever it is, will be bitterly attacked in Parliament this session, the Opposition demanding a disclosure of the Government's commitments through Mr. John I. MacFarland, its wheat buyer, before acceding to fresh obligations and the pledging of the national credit to any additional wheat board program.

France Belied By Crime News

(Continued from Page 1)

the facts. M. Xavier Guichard, who is at the head of the police forces, gives a reasonable explanation of the remarkable diminution of crime which is shown by the statistics.

"The principal causes of the elimination of crime are certainly a general increase of intelligence, the decrease of alcoholism, the raising of salaries which produces a feeling of contentment, and the larger facilities for legitimate distraction and recreation. There is also, I think, contrary to the popular conviction, a horror of crime produced by the war itself."

* * *

There are, of course, many minor offenses, but while the police which concerns itself with judicial matters contains several hundred inspectors, only 20 of them are employed in criminal affairs. The legend of the "excitability" of the Latins should be dismissed. It is simply unfounded. Crime is the result of ignorance, poverty and misery. With the raising of the standards of living, crime is being wiped out.

As for the cinema, though doubtless it may properly be criticized, its influence is, on the whole, excellent. It is, in the judgment of this experienced observer, a healthy amusement for the people. Sometimes it is suggested that it stimulates the imagination of the juvenile population. They are induced to imitate undesirable exploits. Perhaps the criticism may be true of a limited number of pictures, but again the figures prove that, in France at any rate, juvenile offenses have fallen by more than 20 per cent.

It is certain, too, that the automobile has had a good influence. Brought within the reach of comparatively poor people, it enables them at little cost not only to find entertainment but, perhaps unconsciously, raises the level of their culture. It interests them in many things—mechanical as well as natural, historical as well as artistic. It enables them to see something of the wider world.

* * *

The radio must also be included as among the inventions which have spread a greater sense of civic solidarity. It has not only occupied hours which might otherwise have been devoted to far less desirable distractions; it has provoked an interest in music, in literature, in study, in social affairs, and in general knowledge. It has been one of the factors in the diminution of crime.

Undoubtedly, despite the present economic crisis, the majority of people, in France at any rate, are better off in every way than they were before the war. They are better housed, they are better clothed, they are better instructed. They have more money, they have more leisure, and they have learned how to use their leisure.

Hence the really noteworthy social phenomenon to which attention is now called—namely, an extraordinary diminution of crime in the last 20 years. In other countries there may be counterveiling circumstances which may appear to point to opposite conclusions. But the statistics here are irrefutable. They show that, given favorable conditions, the modern improvements tend to destroy crime in no negligible proportions. They have destroyed it in France by as much as 50 per cent, and as conditions are progressively improved it is certain that crime will be progressively reduced.

Venezuelans Honor Venerable Executive For Able Services

CARACAS, Venez., Dec. 22 (By U. P.)—Venezuela honored its President, Juan Vicente Gomez, Dec. 19.

Through crowded, flag-covered streets, the nation's patriarchal leader went to the Casa Amarilla, where 25 years ago he took the oath of office and assumed the Presidency, a position he has been destined to fill, with two retirements, up to the present.

From the Casa Amarilla, President Gomez went on to the Cathedral, where he dedicated additions and repairs amounting to 400,000 bolivars. This ceremony was characteristic of the Executive's wishes for he had ordered all government plans for country-wide celebrations canceled, declaring that federal funds should not be spent for such a purpose. Instead, they should take the form of inauguration of public works, highways and paving.

Newspapers made a feature of the results of the long rule of General Gomez. Venezuela has flourished under his direction. Its oil fields place it as the second greatest producer in the world. The public debt has been reduced, public works built and industry developed.

Il Duce Blames Capitalism For World Discords

New Oriental Institute Inaugurated With Speech in English

ROME, Dec. 22 (AP)—The saying that the East and West can never meet is nonsense, Premier Mussolini declared today, speaking in English at the inauguration of the new Rome institute on agricultural relations with the Orient.

Western capitalism and civilization has destroyed the union and harmony which once existed, he declared, and it is Fascist Rome's mission to rebuild that understanding upon a basis of its new ideal.

He said he believed that in Europe and Asia the main antagonism arises "from the type of mentality existing in some parts of Europe which are incapable of or unwilling to understand Asia."

Il Duce predicted that a civilization built on capitalism and liberalism which considered Asia merely as a market for its produce was doomed.

"This," he declared, "is a matter of deep concern to all continents who feel the reaction against degeneration brought on by the liberalism and capitalism system.

"This reaction has found expression in a revolution of faith in Fascism which has fought against the lack of souls and ideals of this civilization."

Six hundred students from the Near and Far East were present at the inauguration of the institute, which took place in the Hall of Julius Cæsar at the Capitol.

Release of O'Duffy Taken as Victory Against de Valera

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (AP)—To the acclaim of his followers, Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the United Ireland Party opposing the Government, was released from the Arbour Hill prison barracks last night.

His freedom after five days of custody was gained on a justice's decision that detention of the blue shirt head and his follower, Capt. John Sullivan, was illegal.

A crowd of sympathizers of the blue shirt—a garb declared illegal by the Government of President Eamon de Valera—rushed to the gates of the barracks and waited impatiently upon Justice O'Bryne's order in high court for their leader's release.

Supporters of General O'Duffy, whose case has gripped all of Ireland, claimed he had won a triumph over the Government.

Superintendent Murray of the Westport civic guards testified General O'Duffy was arrested on suspicion of being a member of an unlawful association.

Justice O'Byrne declared the only reasonable inference he could draw from the evidence was that the men were arrested for wearing blue shirts and attempting to address a meeting.

Mollison Gets Air Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Johnston Memorial Trophy which is awarded annually by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators for the best feat of air navigation by a civil pilot during the year has been awarded to Mr. J. A. Mollison for his flight across the North Atlantic in 1932. The master of the Guild is Captain F. E. Guest, Member of Parliament, and a former Minister for Air.

'Great Bird' of the Lindberghs To Roost in New York Museum

Natural History Institution Receives Unexpected Gift From Colonel and Wife of Plane Which Has Just Ended Its 29,000-Mile Tour

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—The airplane in which Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh blazed the trail for future airways that will link the western hemisphere with the Old World will go on permanent public display at the American Museum of Natural History within a week or two.

The airplane and all the equipment which the "flying Lindberghs" used on their 30,000-mile flight over four continents and 21 nations was a surprise gift to the museum, not even Mr. F. Trubee Davison, president of the Institution, having an inkling of the distinguished aviators' intention until his telephone rang yesterday morning and he heard the Colonel's voice at the other end of the line. Later in the day, at Mr. Davison's invitation, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh visited the museum to discuss the details.

The specially-built Lockheed monoplane, which first became famous when the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh hopped across the continent in it in April, 1930, in 14 hours, 45 minutes, establishing a new west-to-east record, will be exhibited in the center of the new Hall of Ocean Life at the Museum surrounded by marine exhibits and views. A balcony extending around the hall will make it possible for visitors to view the airplane from various angles.

The equipment included in the gift comprises an assortment of several hundred items. Among them are electrically-heated flying clothing for arctic travel, tropical sun helmets, a 30-day emergency food supply, an 11-foot sledge, an 8-foot rubber boat, two radio sets which Mrs. Lindbergh operated during the recent long flight and on the trip to the Orient in 1931, landing flares, parachutes, goggles, a tent, stove, cooking utensils, fur flying boots, a sextant, chronemeters, maps, charts and the airplane's log book.

The Lindbergh's gift will form a valuable nucleus for collections of the geographic hall, which is one of the projects on the museum's future program, Mr. Davison said.

The airplane will be suspended in regular flying position under the ceiling of the hall in line with the balcony so that visitors may be able to look into the cockpit and see the controls, instruments and other equipment used in the flight, he added. The engine which carried the flying couple across the sea and back over the jungles and through the arctic will remain in the airplane.

Nanking Bombers Attack Changchow

HONG KONG, Dec. 22 (AP)—Thirteen airplanes of the Nanking Government today bombed Changchow, in revolutionary Fukien Province, a dispatch said.

Twenty-two bombs were dropped inflicting heavy casualties and extensive damage, it was reported.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—An officially inspired report that the Nationalist Government was launching a combined land and sea thrust against the rebel government which has established itself in Fukien Province was given wide play today in the local Chinese newspapers.

The reports stated that the Nationalist Government's armies along the western and northern borders of Fukien were poised for a drive on Foochow, heavily-fortified capital of the province and seat of the revolutionary government.

DISTINCTION

Distinction in home furnishing depends on good taste . . . and good taste depends on your knowledge of furniture and decorations. Much of this knowledge may be acquired from the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages published every Saturday in The Sun.

Edited by Charles Messer Stow, these pages bring you every week authentic and illustrated articles on old and new furniture, silver, glass, textiles and many other objects of art and interior decoration. They contain, also, several regular features including: *The Quester*, a column of comment and chronicle on old customs and objects; a *Questions and Answers* column; and *Next Week's Auctions*, giving the time and place of the important auctions . . . If you live outside Greater New York you may have the Saturday Sun with the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages mailed to you every week for $1.50 a year.

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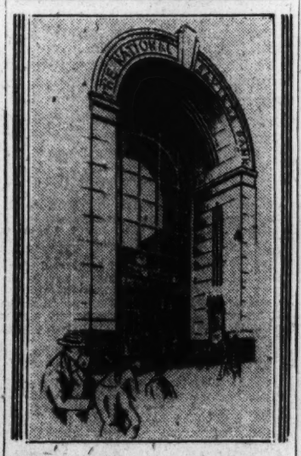

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HYMNS from the revised CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNAL now offered on Red Seal

VICTOR RECORDS

MANY members of the Church will be deeply interested to learn that RCA Victor has recently recorded several beautiful hymns from the new Christian Science Hymnal. They are all the new type electrically recorded Red Seal Records—perfect in every respect.

The words are by Mary Baker Eddy, recorded by artists from the Churches in Los Angeles.

4244—★BROOD O'ER US WITH THY SHELTERING WING and I LOVE TO TELL THE STORY

4255—★O GENTLE PRESENCE, PEACE AND JOY AND POWER and O DREAMER, LEAVE THY DREAMS

Also, Victor Records offer the following, made at The Mother Church in Boston with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors:

4171—MEDLEY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNS
1. I Look To Thee In Every Need.
2. I Need Thee Every Hour.
3. Come Ye Disconsolate.
4. How Gentle God's Commands!
★ Shepherd Show Me How To Go.

9628—★O GENTLE PRESENCE ★ SAW YE MY SAVIOUR?

9630—★O'ER WAITING HARPSTRINGS OF THE MIND and ★ LOVE

4172—OH, HE WHOM JESUS LOVED HAS TRULY SPOKEN and THE STRANGER OF GALILEE

★Words by Mary Baker Eddy.

Hear these lovely, reverent recordings today. Any RCA Victor dealer will be glad to give you a demonstration.

RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, New Jersey

RCA Victor

Chain Stores Ask What About Milk At Cost to Needy

Red Tape, 'or Something,' Seems Holding Back Right Answer

A strictly business proposition from a large chain store group to supply Boston welfare recipients with milk at cost without cutting farmer pay checks still hangs fire in Boston after several weeks of alleged inaction either because of administrative "red tape" or the influence of chain store competitors.

This charge was made by Mr. Charles F. Adams of First National Stores in a letter to Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, New England Milk Administrator of the Boston code, and may account for the rumor of Mr. Snyder's sudden flight from Boston, bound for Washington.

"Several weeks ago," Mr. Adams said in his letter, "we offered to supply families on welfare lists, having children 12 years of age or under, milk at cost and without any sacrifice on the part of producers,—as a matter of fact, at a material benefit to farmers. Your office, I believe, stepped into the picture and either through definite resistance or legal technicalities, so embarrassed the situation that as yet the Welfare Department of Boston has not distributed a single quart of this milk to needy families.

"Possibly, some other influence may have been brought to bear and it is unfair to place the blame upon your office. If so, whatever may be the agency or the motive that has prevented an effort to safeguard young lives and old from the effects and sufferings of poverty, it is much to be regretted and entirely out of step with the spirit of the times.

"Unless you take immediate steps to bring about equity to both producer and consumer for cream, I am going to recommend to the Executive Committee of First National Stores, Inc., that we make proper price changes next Friday, Dec. 22. It will be an appropriate Christmas gesture—and by the way, at the above prices I have suggested, it cannot in any sense of the word be considered a Christmas present, as these prices, I believe, will afford dealers more than a fair profit for their services."

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Visit the
Christmas GIFT SHOP
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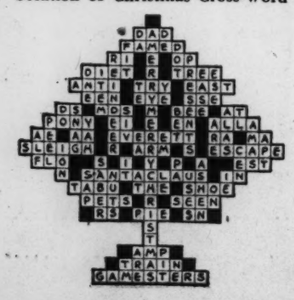
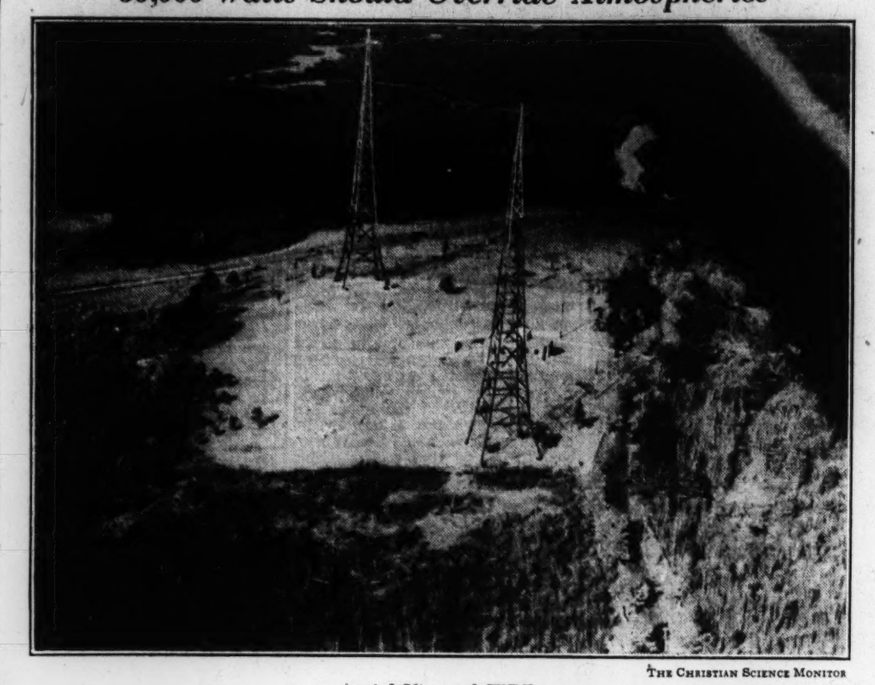
Solution of Christmas Cross-Word



50,000 Watts Should Override Atmospherics



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aerial View of WBZ

Greatly Augmented Transmitter of Big Station at Millis, Mass., All Ready for Increased Service.

WBZ Doubled Power Radiocasting Starts On Governor's Signal

Saturday evening, Dec. 23, at 7:30, after Gov. Joseph B. Ely has given the signal, Station WBZ will begin to lay down a signal of twice its original power over the metropolitan Boston area and New England as its new 50,000-watt transmitter comes on the air for the first time.

Better quality and reduced static and interference will result, according to Mr. Joseph Beaudino, plant manager of WBZ, as the new transmitter, which has double its original power, will be able to override atmospherics and the generally high noise levels in cities, caused by the multitude of electrical machinery and radiating apparatus.

WBZ will inaugurate its advent into the high-power stage with a special dedicatory program starting at 6:45 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 23, in which Governor Ely will be the principal speaker. At the appointed time of 7:30 a special ceremony is planned in which listeners will be apprised of the moment when the station begins radiocasting on its new power.

Artists associated with WBZ in the past and present will take part in the dedicatory program, which will wind up with the radiocast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky which begins its radio season Saturday evening.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Dec. 24

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.3m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK — Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Holiday program	popular	Dell Campo, tenor.
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Kaltenborn news.
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	Black and Blue	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	Orchestra; soloist.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Gift of the Magi	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Circus sketch	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital
7:45	Young and Coe, talks	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Chemistry talk
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Studio recital
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	Threads Happiness	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,	Melodic Strings,	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris Rakov Or.	from Canada	Reports; news
10:00	"Ironmaster"; concert	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Sam Bittell and
10:15	band with narrator.	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"	News Service
10:45	News Flashes	Friday Sociable	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Huston Ray and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Davis Orchestra	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	"Christmas Spirit";	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	chorus; narrator	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union program.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, WNAC, National Press Club luncheon: Daniel C. Roper; choir.
2:15 WBZ, Christmas Eve on Ellis Island: soloists; orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Greetings from the children of foreign diplomats; music.
3:15 WEEI, "The Star in the East," Christmas cantata: chorus; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Message to Disabled Veterans: speakers from Washington.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Why the Chimes Rang," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal": speakers program.
8:00 WEEI, Handel's Messiah: soloists; chorus; orchestra, from Cleveland.
8:30 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Overture —The Betrothed of the Tsar; two tone pictures from opera, The Invisible City of Kitesch; Ballett from Act 3, Mlada; Scheherazade Suite, four parts (Rimsky-Korsakoff), Philip Hale, commentator.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition ship, S. S. Jacob Ruppert.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: guest soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WBZ, World radiocast of bells of Church of the Nativity, Jerusalem.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Margaret Olsen, soprano; New York University Glee Club.
8:00 WBZ, Lighting of Community Christmas Tree, Sherman Square, Washington; address, President Roosevelt; choruses; United States Marine Band.
6:00 WBZ, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; orchestra, Artur Bodansky, conductor.
8:00 WBZ, International Broadcast from Germany.
10:30 WAAB, Christmas Eve with the New English Singers, direction of Cuthbert Kelly; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 WNAC, Dickens's Christmas Carol; Alexander Woollcott, narrator; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will sing "Silent Night."

Music

Handel and Haydn Society

Departing from its rôle as an oratorio society, the Handel and Haydn chorus entertained its friends in Symphony Hall last night with an informal program of Christmas carols. Under the direction of Mr. Thompson Stone, the society presented a pleasing variety of carols ranging from "The morning star on high is shining," by Praetorius, and others by Chadwick, Dickinson, Katalsky and Mendelssohn to the more modern one of Francis Snow, resident organist and choir master at Trinity Church, this city.

For assisting artist the society called Mrs. Elsie Lovell Hankins, contralto, who sang five songs from the "Christmas Cycle" by Cornelius, accompanied by Mrs. Beatrice Warden Roberts. As innovation, soloists were called from the choral ranks, and near the close of the program Mr. Stone brought them forward in just recognition of their valuable services. Misses Edna Clucas, Margaret Cronin and Lillian Givan were the sopranos; Miss Josephine Lupuchini, the contralto; Mr. Robert L. Gerling, tenor; Mr. Hubert Hayes, baritone, and Mr. Ralph W. Murley, bass. A special echo choir was under the direction of Mr. John Murphy.

The chorus entered into the spirit of the occasion and gave an admirable performance. On must mention especially the carol by Mr. Snow, finely written and utilizing the echo choir off stage. Also "The Shepherd's Story," arranged by Dickinson and given with well-considered phrasing and nuance. "Deck the Hall" so captivated the audience that its lilting measures were repeated.

Mrs. Hankins won hearty applause for her portion of the program. She sings easily and breath control seems an integral part of her technical equipment. Appealing in quality, the voice is not brought to its full powers. Mr. Burkank gave excellent support at the organ. G. M. S.

Monitor Readers of New England
Merry Christmas
and sincere thanks for your patronage
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.

Independents Form United Shoe Union

Independent unions of shoe workers, meeting at the Hotel Bradford yesterday, voted late last night to adopt a plan for amalgamating all the various organizations into one body, to be known as the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

A constitution was adopted and a committee appointed to function as a governing body until March 15, at which time a board of officers will be elected. Delegates from the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, Brockton, announced they were behind the movement 10,000 strong. The convention, which had lasted 11 days, broke up at a late hour last night amid wild cheering.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight, becoming unsettled late Saturday; lowest temperature in the middle and upper twenties tonight; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder; Saturday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds, strong at times over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:25 p. m., Saturday 4:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Germany Bars Jews From School Boards

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP)—Jews in Germany will have no choice in the future in the supervisory boards of the elementary schools their children attend.

A Prussian ministerial decree, made known today, hereafter will bar from such boards the rabbis who under present regulations are entitled to sit on the boards in communities where there are at least 20 Jewish children

Melley Testifies Money Passed In Chelsea Election

Defeated Candidate for Mayor Takes Stand for First Time

Testifying that voters in the recent Chelsea mayoralty election received money from the successful candidate Representative William H. Melley, who was defeated, took the stand today in the Suffolk Superior Court.

Three justices are hearing the petition of Mr. Melley and other Chelsea citizens who are seeking to have the election ruled illegal on the grounds that corrupt practices were committed at the polls.

Mr. Melley, on the stand for the first time in the case, which is said to be the first of its kind in Massachusetts, said that he saw Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley pass money to voters more than 20 times during election day.

He said that he (Mr. Melley) shook hands with the voters following their meeting with Mayor Quigley and that he noticed that they did so with only part of their hands. He demonstrated the incident to the court by holding the two small fingers of his right hand down as if holding something. Mr. Melley declared that he "felt and saw a bill in their hand."

He also told of being called to a voting place where a ballot box was alleged to have been "stuffed." He said that voters were casting their ballots into the old cardboard box.

"I said to the police officer in charge," Mr. Melley testified, "that 'in the name of justice the election must be stopped until the box is fixed.' Several Quigley supporters then rushed in and said 'The election must go on.'"

The witness said he was finally able to stop the election until the box was fixed. When it was opened, however, he testified, he observed a piece of paper thicker than the ballots in the mechanism of the machine. Later, Mr. Melley went on, he overheard Mayor Quigley say to one of his workers, "'Go down to 5—2, (Ward 5—Precinct 2 right away, I just stuffed a ballot box.'"

Mr. Melley testified to intimidations and threats to workers and voters, to which previous witnesses had testified. He said he estimated there were about 200 "foreign-looking men in the city on election day." In some way or another, he said, these men were connected with the situation that existed.

The Chelsea Representative gave a picture of many police officers being "afraid" to do anything about the conditions because they were "paralyzed." Others, he said, were told not to interfere. Regardless of how many might have done something about the situation, Mr. Melley, said, "there were too many gunmen and racketeers in the city for the depleted police department to be matched against."

He explained the depleted police force on that day by saying that most of the best officers were stationed inside voting places and given orders not to leave under any circumstances.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Music

ENGLISH SINGERS—In Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"The House on 56th Street," with Kay Francis and Ricardo Cortez. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Yuletide Impressions," featuring the singing of Corrine Paine, winner of the theater's recent voice contest. Varied stage show. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 9:00.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Joe E. Brown in "Son of a Sailor." Also "Alice in Wonderland," with Charlotte Henry and an army of stars, including Ned Sparks as the Caterpillar. Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:18, 4:01, 6:54, 9:47. Fenway at 2:15, 4:54, 7:33, 10:12.

UPTOWN—"Only Yesterday," with John Boles, and "The World Changes," with Paul Muni. 2:30, 6, 9:28.

STATE—"Going Hollywood," with Bing Crosby and Marion Davies. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." Last day of this picture's month at Keith's. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Son of Kong." Robert Armstrong goes back to seek hidden treasures in the mysterious South Sea island from which he carried away the gigantic Kong before. On the stage Ben Bernie and his orchestra. Louis Weir at the organ and Larry Flint's orchestra in the pit. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:35, 10:45.

MODERN—Dorothea Wieck in "Cradle Song," and Buster Crabbe in "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi." 10:30 a. m., 1:18, 4:06, 6:54, 9:42.

Other Events

NATIVITY PLAY—Medieval nativity play presented by the Bostonian Masquers in the courtyard of the Fenway School Centre, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, under direction of Community Service of Boston. A chorus will sing between the six scenes. Costumes are copied from Fra Angelico paintings. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Harry D. Newcombe, baritone; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

ENGLISH SINGERS—In Jordan Hall at 3.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Special Christmas exhibits of trees, wreaths, evergreens, early cards, foreign holiday customs, foreign toys and games. Open from 9 a. m. to 5.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "Woodcuts by Dürer," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m. "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward, 2.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at 1:20 train from North Station for walk from Nahant Town Hall to Lynn Beach.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gifts From the Hill

The Yuletide is at low ebb at the State House. This august building may splotch the night with candles, may bedizen itself with wreaths and mistletoe and wear a glittering star on its golden dome, but the real stuff of Christmas is absent, for all is emptiness inside. Senators and Representatives will be hanging and filling stockings somewhere else.

This does not mean that the legislators cannot make their Christmas presents to their constituents when they return. Constructive legislative gifts would be most satisfactory. During the coming session they will have ample opportunity to compensate for not being around the Hill on Christmas Day.

There is unemployment insurance—as fine a present as a working man ever pulled out of his stocking, guaranteeing him as it should, against desolating loss from involuntary idleness. There is the report of the Crime Commission, waiting in hopefulness to be transformed into laws to safeguard society. There is the Charter Revision Commission that will soon dump on the legislators' desks recommendations for making Boston a more efficient and honest city. The problems of ratifying the child labor amendment, of pruning abuses from the workmen's compensation law, of tightening the minimum wage law will all come within the purview of the legislature this session.

It is to be hoped that the legislators will bring some of the "Christmas Spirit" back to their law-making and that they will make a few belated presents to their constituents in the form of permanently beneficial legislation. Otherwise it might be a good idea to hold sessions on Christmas Day and catch the legislators in the Yuletide mood.

* * *

Heckling

First, women were left out of the CWA, for all practical purposes. Now certain groups in the State are contesting the administration of those few jobs which the women's organization has managed to secure for the better half of the population.

Mrs. Rantoul has been under constant fire since she took on the thankless job of representing the women's interests. Only the most determined insistence brought her the 10,000 jobs she is now parceling out—so shortsighted were the male groups which controlled the CWA in the State. Yesterday she was heckled by men who showed total lack of appreciation of the obstacles she has been laboring under.

They forgot, it seems, that men have not a monopoly of heading families. It has not occurred to them that women with no men in their families face a stiffer problem in getting jobs than does the average man. . . , that sewing and canning are handicraft work, and not easily industrialized for the purpose of creating jobs in these days of mass production.

* * *

It Seems Too Bad

Mrs. Rantoul strode into the confusion of the early CWA days, found that women were virtually ruled out because the jobs were largely limited to construction work, and set out to remedy the injustice.

For weeks, she wrestled with the problem of organizing these elusive sorts of jobs that women can start on at once, despite the warnings of authorities that she might get but few jobs to give out.

Her persistance has brightened the homes of 10,000 women in need throughout the Commonwealth.

It would seem, therefore, that those who carp at a slip here or there in the detail of administration are doing more than lay themselves open to ungentlemanly conduct. They are condemning where only praise is due.

Japan Arrests Communists

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 22 (AP)—With the lifting of police censorship today on a huge Communist roundup in western Japan during the last 11 months, arrests were revealed totaling 1530 persons. Of this number 178 were indicted on charges of subversive Communism. The majority of those indicted were members of an organization called the "Zenkyo."

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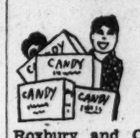
Boston Snapshots

Candy by the Ton—When boys by the thousand come to a Christmas party, it is safe to assume that nothing will be wasted if candy is brought by the ton. And thousands of boys do come to the parties, given for them in Roxbury and Charlestown by the Boys' Club of Boston.



Forty years' experience has led the club to know just how much candy to provide. For the two celebrations today more than 1½ tons of it was procured. During the week helpers have been busy packing it into gay boxes to add to its holiday flavor.

* *

Modern Paint and Spelling—Gazing at the subway scenery from the window of a trolley car entering Arlington Station, we were impressed by an expanse of newly painted wall. Evidently the contractors take a fitting pride in this work of brightening subterranean corners, for at regular intervals appeared a neatly painted notice: "'New White' Corperation of America." We noticed that the company's interest in newness extended to spelling as well as pigment.

* *

"Revival of the Fittest"—That is the slogan of the Railroad Agents' Association of New England, which held its Christmas meeting on Thursday evening. The club was host to a number of allied organizations. The newest of these is the National Association of Railroad Enthusiasts, which was formed this year—giving plenty of indication that interest in railroads needs little reviving, if any proof is needed after a visit to any of the leading toy stores!

We confess we were slightly taken aback on entering the usually coldly restrained precincts of the South Station dining room, to hear the sounds of revelry and song and to see such stalwart upholders of polite decorum as railway agents, disporting themselves around a Christmas tree. Perhaps it is all a sign of new life appearing in the railroads as they gird themselves for competition with airways and buses.

* * *

Russia in Boston—Lovers of Russia, especially of Russian cooking, have had a recognition ceremony of their own in Boston. They have been flocking to a new restaurant known as the Jar-Ptiza—whatever that may mean. Advertising matter speaks in glowing terms of the delightful foreign atmosphere, the brilliant Russian music, and the general effect of a little bit of Russia in Boston.

We notice that the music is provided by two young New Englanders by name Paul Coolidge and Paul Bean.

* * *

Front Row Seats—A peculiar intimacy sometimes arises between travelers waiting for an overdue train. This pleasant atmosphere developed last night on the platform of the Atlantic Avenue elevated line at South Station. The tiny waiting-room was already full when three or four new and separate arrivals roved around in search of seats. Presently they made themselves at home on the edge of the platform, with legs dangling over the tracks. As it happened, one passenger, during his long wait, failed to seize the opportunity of reading the interesting notices. On the arrival of the two-car train his hopes of reaching Dudley Street by this route were dashed to the ground. Muttering to himself, he sought the tunnel station below.

NEW LIFE for old RADIOS

RCA's 5 vital improvements put new life in old sets

OUT of the great RCA Radiotron laboratories has come an amazing advance in radio tubes! 5 remarkable improvements to put new, sparkling life in old sets. Be sure you get these 5 great advances—ask for RCA Radiotrons or Cunningham Radio Tubes—the only ones actually guaranteed by RCA Radiotron Company, Incorporated, to give you these 5 great improvements.

Have your dealer test your tubes. Replace the worn-out ones with these new tubes. You will get a new thrill out of radio. Accept no substitutes.

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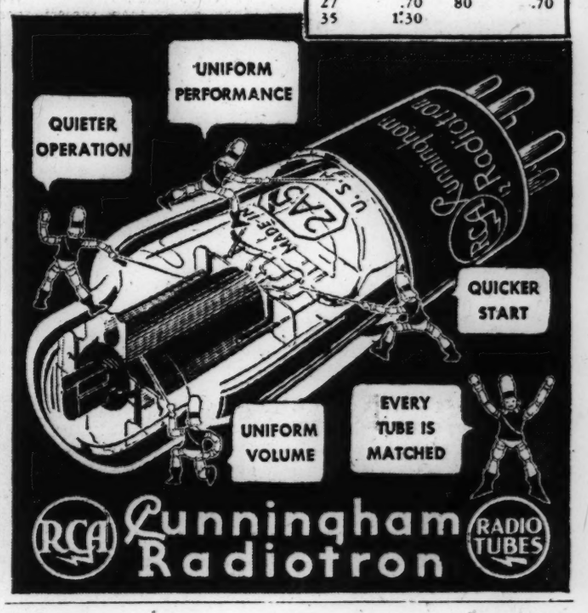
Note these prices on favorite RCA tubes

Tube	Price	Tube	Price
01-A	$ .60	45	$ .75
24-A	1.20	47	1.30
26	.65	71-A	.75
27	.70	80	.70
35	1.30		



Are you considering a trip to the snow-covered mountains for winter sports or a vacation to a warm southern resort for summer sports? Whatever your desire, you will find help in formulating plans by turning to advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They bring you up-to-the-minute news of a variety of opportunities from hotels, resorts, and transportation lines. Careful reference to them will help you to get utmost enjoyment from your trip.

A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

White Metal Joins the Yellow in the Roosevelt Game of Currency Recovery

Knowing Ones See Another Political Coup by President

Works In Well With Gold Program—Prepares for Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—President Roosevelt's new silver purchasing move is regarded in informed congressional circles as almost wholly political. Despite the monetary claims advanced for it, a relatively small amount of cash will be expended annually for the scheme and a relatively minor mineral output will be affected.

On the other hand, the political effect of the move in the United States Senate is enormous. There are four big silver states, and four lesser ones. Their density of population is among the smallest in the union, but they have 16 Senators among them. To the Roosevelt Administration the senatorial output is far more important than the silver output.

Out of a total metallic production of $567,200,000 in 1931 in the United States the value of silver was less than $9,000,000. At its all-time peak, the silver crop was only $66,500,000 in 1918, at which time the total value of all United States metallic mined products was $2,153,000,000. Silver is today a by-product in mining other ores. But silver is the marginal commodity which is of tremendous value to a relatively few states, with an exceedingly small population, but with big delegations in the Senate.

These comprise the silver bloc. Nowhere does the effect of apportioning two Senators to each state, regardless of size, show in more striking fashion than in this instance. The following list gives the four primary silver producing states, followed by their relative rank in population among the 48 states, together with Senators and political party; followed by the four secondary silver producing states:

Idaho (44th), William E. Borah (R) and James P. Pope (D).

Montana (40th), John E. Erickson (R) and Burton K. Wheeler (D).

Nevada (48th), Key Pittman (D) and Pat McCarran (D).

Utah (41st), Elbert D. Thomas (D) and William H. King (D).

Secondary silver states:

Arizona (45th), Henry F. Ashurst (D) and Carl Hayden (D).

Colorado (34th) Alva B. Adams (D) and Edward P. Costigan (D).

New Mexico (46th), Carl Hatch (D) and Bronson Cutting (R).

South Dakota (37th), Peter Norbeck (R) and William J. Bulow (D).

The population rank of these states is at the bottom of the 48. No important "bloc" in Congress has fewer votes back home, and more votes in the Senate. The figures speak volumes. Out of a United States population of 125,000,000, the eight silver states have only about 4,000,000. Nevada, home of Senator Key Pittman, chief silver spokesman, has a population of only 90,000.

Of course, there are other states, like California, which produce silver, but in the foregoing silver plays a major rôle. The eight states have 12 Democrat and four Republican senators. The new Roosevelt move binds these senators to the Administration by bands of steel, nay, by bands of silver. It will be difficult for Mr. John E. Erickson, the new Republican Senator from Montana, "the silver State," for example, to arouse much anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the next few years with this bonus to his vast and sparsely populated empire.

The Silver Lining Appears

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's silver proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation

Whereas, by paragraph (2) of Section 43, Title III, of the act of Congress, approved May 12, 1933 (public No. 10), the President is authorized "by proclamation to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to provide for the unlimited coinage of such gold and silver at the ratio so fixed, . . ."; and

Whereas, from investigations made by me, I find it necessary, in aid of the stabilization of domestic prices and in accordance with the policy and program authorized by Congress, which are now being administered, and to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, that the price of silver be enhanced and stabilized; and

Whereas, a resolution presented by the delegation of the United States of America was unanimously adopted at the world economic and monetary conference in London July 20, 1933, by the representatives of 66 governments, which in substance provided that said governments will abandon the policy and practice of melting up or debasing silver coins; that low valued silver currency be replaced with silver coins and that no legislation should be enacted that will depreciate the value of silver; and

Agreement on Silver

Whereas, a separate and supplemental agreement was entered into, at the instance of the representatives of the United States, between China, India, and Spain, the holders and users of large quantities of silver, on the one hand, and Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru, and the United States on the other hand, as the chief producers of silver, wherein China agreed not to dispose of any silver derived from the melting up or debasement of silver coins, and India agreed not to dispose of over 35,000,000 ounces of silver per annum during a period of four years commencing Jan. 1, 1934, and Spain agreed not to dispose of over 5,000,000 ounces of silver annually during said period, and both of said governments agreed that at the end of said period of four years they would then subject themselves to the general resolution adopted at the London conference, and in consideration of such limitation it was agreed that the governments of the five producing countries would each absorb from the mines in their respective countries a certain amount of silver, the total amount to be absorbed by said producing countries being 35,000,000 ounces per annum during the four years commencing the first day of January, 1934; that such silver so absorbed would be retained in each of said respective countries for said period of four years, to be used for coinage purposes or as reserves for currency, or to otherwise be retained and kept off the world market during such period of time, it being understood that of the 35,000,000 ounces the United States was to absorb annually at least 24,421,410 ounces of the silver produced in the United States during such period of time.

Carries Out Agreements

Now, therefore, finding it proper to coöperate with other governments and necessary to assist in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices, to augment the purchasing power of peoples in silver-using countries, to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to carry out the understanding between the 66 governments that adopted the resolution hereinbefore referred to; by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress above cited, the other legislation designed for national recovery, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested;

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim and direct that each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined, subsequently to the date of this proclamation, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

The director of the mint, with the voluntary consent of the owner, shall deduct and retain of such silver so received 50 per cent as seigniorage and for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, 50 per cent thereof, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same, or an equal number of other standard silver dollars, shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver.

The 50 per cent of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury and shall not be disposed of prior to the 31st day of December, 1937, except for coining into United States coins.

Regulations to Be Made

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the purpose of this proclamation. Such regulations shall contain provisions substantially similar to the provisions contained in the regulations made pursuant to the act of Congress, approved April 23, 1918 (40 statutes at large, page 535), known as the Pittman Act, with such changes as he shall determine prescribing how silver mined, subsequently to the date of this proclamation from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be identified.

This proclamation shall remain in force and effect until the thirty-first day of December, 1937, unless repealed or modified by act of Congress or by subsequent proclamation.

The present ratio in weight and fineness of the silver dollar to the gold dollar shall, for the purposes of this proclamation, be maintained until changed by further order or proclamation.

Notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to revoke or modify this proclamation as the interest of the United States may seem to require.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Silver Edict Is Hard On the Dictionaries

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 22

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent a lot of newspaper men scurrying to the dictionaries when, in making his silver announcement, he said half of the silver turned in to the Federal Government would be surrendered as "seigniorage and to cover all usual charges and expenses."

You can take your choice on "seigniorage" from Webster, to wit:

"Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative.

"Specifically: A charge or toll (over and above brassage) deducted from bullion brought to the mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

"Sometimes, less properly, brassage."

Brassage, in case you're interested, is the sum levied to pay the expense of coinage.

New York Banker Tells What Silver Move Means

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's action on silver was given the following interpretation last night by a prominent figure in what Wall Street calls the conservative financial group—a banker who has at times advised the Roosevelt Administration:

"The silver action is divided into two parts.

"Part one relates simply to ratification of the International Silver Agreement reached at London as a result of work at the World Economic Conference. The effect of this agreement, if all signatory countries ratify, is to limit the sales of silver in the world market, thus stabilizing its price.

"Part two is designed to raise the price of silver, domestically at least.

"In effect, the President says: You bring in your domestic newly mined silver. Its legal price is $1.29 an ounce. In the present market you can't get much more than 40 cents. We'll coin half of the silver and return it to you. We'll keep the other half in bullion, as the Government's.

"This is designed to raise the silver price to half of the legal price of $1.29—or around 64 cents an ounce."

Philadelphia Strike Called

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22 (AP)—A general delivery and transportation strike, affecting 27,000 taxicab drivers, chauffeurs, truckmen and deliverymen, was called in Philadelphia last night, it was announced by the strike committee of nine unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers. The strike was ordered shortly after expiration of an ultimatum for union recognition issued to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Silver Price Rise Deflates Sails Of The Inflationists

(Continued from Page 1)

be asserted that despite Senator Pittman's benevolent interest, there will be few flags and fireworks in China or other silver countries today.

Of course, if their own export trade hangs together to any extent, such countries will be able to do well in purchases abroad with an appreciated currency. But in general—and the United States illustrates this well today—nations prefer good exporting ability to good importing ability. And, curiously enough, most of the American silver advocates are also inflationists—but inflationists for the United States not for China—Latin America enters into the picture but slightly, and the same general considerations apply. The gain in currency value will assist in buying, paying debts, etc., so long as their own exports do not suffer too greatly.

Good Up to a Point

The third point raised by the President, "to protect our foreign commerce against depreciated foreign currencies" is strong so far as it goes. But the silver countries have not, in general, been the United States's most serious competitors. Theoretically gold standard countries, like Japan, Czechoslovakia, etc., have been able with depreciated currency to enter American markets.

Their position is unchanged by the silver order except for such Japanese factories as have benefited from establishment on Chinese soil. But it was the once golden yen, not the silver Mex dollar, which troubled the United States.

Stripping the argument of all overdrawn claims, there is left a sound residue. Silver itself, and the numerous minor industries dependent upon it, will benefit enormously by a fixed price and a guarantee against debasement from abroad. This is incongruously important politically in the United States.

Moreover, psychologically the silver move hints toward further financial experiment. If, however, it serves to remove the silver advocates in Congress from support of the extreme inflationist group, the step may be toward conservatism rather than toward experiment. Generally accepted as additional strength to President Roosevelt and an undermining of the inflationist bloc, "something for silver" turns out to be inconsistently on the side of orthodoxy.

Has Other Paradoxes

As well as those already mentioned, the scheme contains other paradoxes. Hailed by the silver advocates, the price fixed nevertheless establishes a ratio between gold and silver not of 10 to 1, not of 16 to 1, not of 25 to 1, but of about 50 to 1!

The "statutory ratio" in normal times is $20.67 per ounce of gold to $1.29 per ounce of silver, or 16 to 1. But—and the silver people seemed to overlook this—the President's gold experiment has raised the official price of the yellow metal to $34.06 an ounce, which compares with 64½ cents an ounce now offered for silver.

Another noteworthy detail was the President's statement that "I have now proceeded to ratify the London agreement." Of course, his authority springs from the Thomas inflation amendment of the last session of Congress, but it is unusual for the Chief Executive to speak of "ratifying." The Constitution lays that down as exclusively a Congressional function. Strictly speaking, the President's action was not "ratification" anyway, but "execution" of an agreement.

News to the Line

That his point of view was that of a ratifier, however, fits in with a long series of actions. Last spring, in his contacts with Great Britain, France and other countries, the President very plainly asserted his independence of Congress in all except the ultimate stage.

In his negotiations with Soviet Russia, the President committed the United States to an exchange of letters which to all intents and purposes have the binding power of a treaty. But they will not require congressional action.

The field of "executive agreement" is manifestly being extended deliberately by the President—perhaps as an inadvertent memory of the struggle to ratify the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, for which Mr. Roosevelt heroically stumped the country in 1920. In any case this tendency has historical importance and interest to Europe far transcending the silver plan, which in the broadest world perspective loses much of its apparent momentousness.

President Gives Reason For Remonetizing Silver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The text of the presidential statement on silver follows:

Under the clear authority granted to me by the last session of the Congress, I have today (Dec. 21), by proclamation, proceeded to ratify the London Agreement with regard to silver, which has already been put into effect by the Government of India, and which I understand other nations concerned are about to act on.

This proclamation, in accordance with the Act of Congress, opens our mints to the coinage of standard silver dollars from silver hereafter produced in the United States or its possessions, subject to the depositors of such silver surrendering to the Government one-half of it a seigniorage and to cover all usual charges and expenses. The dollars coined from half of such newly mined silver will be returned to the depositor. The half surrendered to the Government will be retained in the Treasury.

66 Governments Agreed

It will be remembered that at the London Conference 66 governments unanimously adopted the silver resolution proposed by our Government, providing in substance that these governments would refrain from the policy and practice of melting up and debasing silver coins; that they would replace low-valued paper money with silver coins; and that they would not enact legislation that would depreciate the value of silver in the world market.

This resolution, however, was contingent upon an agreement between the governments of those countries producing large quantities of silver and the governments of those countries holding or using large quantities, looking to the elimination of an unnatural oversupply of silver on the markets of the world. This agreement, of course, was for the purpose of allowing demand and supply to govern the price of silver by the limitation and neutralization of this oversupply derived from the melting up of silver coins.

India had the power to dispose of on the markets of the world at any time, and at any price, hundreds of millions of ounces of silver. In fact, India had the power and capacity to dump silver derived from the melting up of Indian silver coins in an amount equal to the world's production from the mines—for the period of two years. This power and the uncertainty attending its execution was destructive of the value and stability of silver throughout the world.

What They Agreed

China agreed, during the period of four years commencing Jan. 1, 1934 and ending Jan. 1, 1938, not to permit the sale of any silver derived from the debasing or melting up of silver coins. India agreed to limit the sales of such silver to a maximum of 35,000,000 ounces annually during such period and Spain agreed not to sell in excess of 5,000,000 ounces of such silver annually during such period. After such sales, these governments are to be bound by the general resolution adopted at the London Conference to which I have heretofore referred.

As a condition of the agreement by China, India, and Spain, however, it was required that Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru, and the United States should take silver from the production of their respective mines to the gross amount of 35,000,000 ounces annually for such period of four years. The United States, by reason of its large population and its large silver production, agreed to take from its mines annually at least 24,421,410 ounces of silver during such period.

The production of the United States for 1932 was approximately 24,000,000 ounces of silver.

Cartwheels Coming Back

What It Provides

1. Purchase of approximately 24,000,000 ounces of newly mined silver in the United States annually until Dec. 31, 1937, half of which is to be coined and half retained in the Treasury as a seigniorage and coinage charge. With about 12,000,000 ounces of silver thus coined annually, there would be added about $15,000,000 in silver coins, each silver dollar containing but 412.5 grains of silver, whereas an ounce of silver contains 480 grains.

2. Automatically raises the price of silver—domestically, at least—to half of the legal price of $1.29 an ounce, or 64½, about 21 cents above the present market price.

3. Ratifies the international silver agreement reached at London, the effect of which, if all signatories ratify, will be to regulate sales of silver on the world market and thus stabilize the world price of silver.

Expected Advantages

1. Increased foreign trade through an increase in foreign buying power, brought about in turn by the increase in the price or value of silver.

2. Increased domestic commodity prices through a mild inflation, due to the increased coinage of money, and the general increase in business as a result of better foreign trade.

3. Aid to the mining industry in the United States.

4. Partial answering of advocates of extreme inflation and remonetization of silver.

Silver Producers Hope Edict Will Be Made Law

RENO, Nev., Dec. 22 (AP)—Fixing of the price of silver at 64½ cents an ounce by the Government was greeted with widespread enthusiasm by mining men of the West today.

"That's fine. It's the best word I've heard in years," was the comment of Mr. Henry M. Rives, secretary of the Nevada Mine Operators Association.

"Fixing of the price at the new level, means that silver now is at a point where it can be mined profitably. At the previous price the cost of production was prohibitive."

Production of silver in Nevada last year totaled 1,304,000 ounces. Government purchase of the metal at 64½ cents will result in opening many dormant silver mines, mining men said.

Others expressed the hope the next Congress would enact the President's proclamation into law, thereby furnishing producers with a guarantee that the purchase of silver at 64½ cents will be continued for a period beyond the duration of the proclamation.

Big Farm Groups Claim Victory In Swing to Silver

Better Prices and More Trade Is Expected to Follow Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—Farmers have gained another victory in the remonetization of silver, as President Roosevelt's decision is regarded in farm circles here. The powerful American Farm Bureau Federation threw its influence behind remonetization at its convention two weeks ago. A short time before the National Farmers Union also declared for silver at its annual meeting.

New foreign trade, opening up the market in silver countries for American farm products, is seen by farm leaders here. The Farm Bureaus put it there.

"We call attention to the desirability of remonetizing silver on the (commodity) index basis so that we may add a greater volume of money to our circulating medium, increase both credit and currency in the nation, and place our nation in better position to expand trade with silver-using countries."

The farmers hope for new foreign markets from silver was further voiced by the president of the Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, in his annual address. "It is quite likely," he said, "that in the next Congress we should give more attention to the silver question. It seems like pure folly for us to bar millions of potential customers from doing business with us simply because we won't accept silver in return for our goods.

The Farmers' Union has taken the most urgent stand for remonetization of silver of any of the leading farm organizations. While the Farm Bureau was pushing for the gold policy which President Roosevelt ultimately adopted, the Farmers' Union was crying for the silver program he has just put into action.

The aim of the Farmers' Union, in working for silver, has been inflation. As Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, believes remonetization will operate to treble the price of all farm commodities. He thinks it will also treble the selling price of all farm and town property. He sees it wiping out problem of surpluses.

The third of the great farm organizations, the National Grange, recently declared for the "earliest possible use by the President of the power conferred by Congress to bring about a rise in the commodity price level, through controlled expansion of the currency."

— Employee — or Relative
Page & Shaw
The Candy of Excellence
This picture appears on the cover of this Christmas package sold in one and two pound sizes at one and two dollars.

A Gift—
THAT DIGNIFIES YOUR DOLLAR

... this box of exquisite
Roger & Gallet Soap

She'll love it!...and *YOU* too

IF she hangs a stocking it will fit in nicely. But no matter where she finds it Christmas morning, you'll get an extra hug for giving her something so dear to her heart.

Where is the woman who doesn't thrill to the luxury of fine soap . . . particularly Roger & Gallet Soap?

For years and years this classic aid to loveliness has been the favorite soap of fastidious women.

Delightfully scented with choice perfume. Smooth, bland and marvelously gentle in its cleansing action.

A gift for family, fiancee and friend. A gift that dignifies your dollar (all you need to spend for a box of three plump cakes). Sold by all the better shops, drug and department stores.

$1.00 *per box*
Single cakes 35¢

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TOILET SOAP

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Old-Time Swedish Christmas

At *Skansen the Ancient ...oms Are Carried On*

[Translated and adapted from the Swedish for The Christian Science Monitor.]

SKANSEN, the great open-air museum in Stockholm and the parent of a multitude of open-air museums throughout Scandinavia, is not merely a collection of antiquities—of old houses and objects used in the daily life of past generations. Here old furnishings are fitted into their proper backgrounds and each dwelling, whether it be the tent of the Lapp, the farmhouse of the peasant, or a fisherman's cot in Skåne, is carefully reconstructed as it was found in its original environment. Not only does one find a variety of typical old provincial dwellings; near a sturdy farmhouse, one may also find the manor house, the parsonage and the old parish church. Thus each object of antiquity has been coordinated into a unit forming a complete picture of the past life of an entire parish or province.

In the historical setting afforded at Skansen are revived the Swedish customs and traditions of long ago. Toward Christmas, when the northern day grows dark and the throngs of Skansen visitors begin to dwindle in numbers, preparations are begun for the holiday festivities surrounding the Christmas fair. Without this fair at Skansen the holiday celebration of a great number of Stockholmers, young and old, would be incomplete. For this occasion the *Jul* traditions of old Sweden are tenderly fostered from year to year.

As early as October the diligent Skansen Dal-maidens busy themselves with wrapping gay crackers or decorating with multicolored strips of fringed tissue paper, the candle holders fashioned by Skansen wood craftsmen. Nearer Christmas, the busy Dal-maidens wrap and seal numberless *Jul klapp* packages. The workrooms are pleasantly fragrant with odors of sealing wax a month before the fair, which takes place three weeks before Christmas.

Yule Bucks

The friendly Johansson in Laxbro cottage has his floor covered with straw. A great kettle of water in which to soak the straw, hangs on the crane in the fireplace. He deftly fashions humorous Yule bucks with stiffly braided horns and straight stiff legs, or binds and plaits his supple oats straw into decorative objects, reminiscent of the ancient Swedish custom of gathering and binding the last gleaning at harvest time into a Christmas sheaf.

In the large cottage at Alvrosgård, it is cold and dimly lighted. A little *fru* from Sorunda sits there day after day molding tallow candles. One has a feeling of the festivity of pale yellow candle glow on Christmas silver and linens. The little *fru* is particular that she have the right blending of mutton and beef tallow. She insists the room be kept cold in order that her slender candles will stiffen quickly, and that there be no draft to mar the shapely regularity of these many Christmas tapers hanging in long rows on their racks.

Heigh-Ho, Come to the Fair!

The Christmas fair at Skansen is practically self-supporting. Many of the wares sold at the fair are made at this unusual museum where one finds so many kinds of industrious activity. Even the legions of amusing gingerbread figures are made in the tidy bake houses at Skansen. There are little gingerbread pigs, commemorating the Walhalla boar; gingerbread *Tomter*, miniatures of the big St. Nicholas; *Jul* bucks and camels, stars and hearts, all of which sell like the proverbial hot cakes.

As the time for the fair draws near, the cozy living room of Bollnäss cottage furnished with household goods of the later eighteenth century, is made ready as the Yule room. Here in the traditional manner of centuries past, straw must be strewn on the floor and a straw cross placed under the Christmas table. The table is spread with a fair linen cloth; large cakes of butter molded in the shape of flower pots stand on wooden butter stalls at each end, holding three-branched candles. Great mounds of bread loaves are laid out; the under loaf, a giant round *wort-limpa*, is crowned with a prettily twisted wheaten roll. The ancient tankard and silver goblet are of course not omitted and the well-spread table reminds one of olden time Christmas seasons when Yule-tide hospitality found an outlet in giving refreshment to the needy; when Christmas beggars wandered from gård to gård, asking for "A little bread, a little sovel (cheese, butter or meat) and a light at Christmas!" Great Yule logs are placed in the fireplace ready to be lighted when the festivities begin.

Lucia Maidens Go A-Singing

The Lucia maidens rehearse their lovely carols for the Christmas fair at which time they wander from cottage to cottage singing as they go. It is dusk before the caroling is finished and the lighted candles in the Lucia crowns form gentle halos above their fair young faces.

In the midst of the merriment of the fair, the Yule buck appears with his great horns and shaggy straw coat. He is unchanged from year to year, but none the less startling to the thousands of little Stockholmers who would not forgo the hilarity excited by his appearance.

The fair itself beggars description. Within a few hours, several thousand people are gathered in the little market street between the Bollnäss market and the church from Seglora. One must visit each booth, and sample all the goodies. Everyone jostles through the crowds in childish good humor; mirth and joy are everywhere—the merrier the better. The children eagerly push through the crowds to the dance pavilion where all the little folks join hands and dance in a circle around the great Christmas tree.

At the crowded entrance to Bollnäss cottage one catches the odors of coffee and spicy little cakes and "small-breads." After one has succeeded in getting refreshments, one lingers in the large cozy room to hear the Delsbo-maiden relate stories of olden time Christmases in Hälsingeland.

Sleighs and Torches

When the great noisy fair is ended, Skansen enters into a quiet dreamy atmosphere. In the Christmas cottage one may still find the welcoming refreshments and the gracious Delsbo-maiden. Otherwise all is quiet until Christmas morning when long before daybreak, the old Seglora church is illuminated with hundreds of candles. Here one attends the festive *Jul-otta* only by arranging weeks beforehand for a seat. It is not uncommon for those attending the early service to come in sleighs; circles of bells girthing the horses lend festivity to the morning. Some people come bearing lighted torches as in olden times, and after wandering among the candle-lighted Skansen homesteads, the torch bearers deposit their flaming sticks in a burning heap near the churchyard.

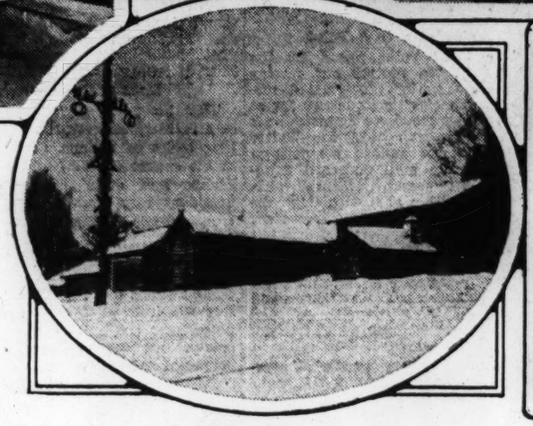
The bells of rustic old Seglora church chime in the day of Christmas. The interior of the little church speaks eloquently of the loving care with which the craftsmen of old decorated their houses of worship. Within the candle-lighted pews, the audience reverently joins in singing the time-loved hymn to Christmas morning, "Hail blessed morn!" New Year's Eve services and carol services before Christmas are also held in the little church.

The Star Boys

On St. Stephen's Day (Dec. 26) the "Star boys" make their rounds at Skansen, carrying their star-tipped staffs and singing the older Swedish carols. The group of Star boys are carefully selected from the public schools and a capable music teacher directs their training for St. Stephen's Day caroling.

The Christmas holidays pass. On New Year's Eve great bonfires are lighted and all the bells of Skansen ring out the old year. The new year is greeted with the reading of Rydberg's translation of Tennyson's "Ring out wild bells!" while Skansen bells reëcho, "Ring in the common love of good!" As the new year's bells of Skansen mark the ending of the traditional Christmas celebrations of past centuries, one is grateful for the heritage of an old culture revived from year to year in this great open-air museum!

[The above article was adapted from an article in Swedish published in Stockholm's Förstadsblad and used by permission of the editor, Mr. Blom. The translation and revision were done by Esther G. Kingdon.]



All Photos Courtesy of The Skansen Outdoor Museum, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower Left —Nordiska Museet.

Upper Row—Center, The Yule Room in Bollnäss Cottage at Skansen. The Floor Is Strewn With Straw for Christmas and the Table Set with Swedish Christmas Fare. Large Cakes of Butter Hold the Candles. Left—A Lucia Maiden. Right —Candle Molding. Lower Row—A Historic Farm Group. The Pole Is Adorned With Evergreens. Right—Star Boys Who, in Accordance With Ancient Tradition, Make Their Rounds on Dec. 26 Singing Old Carols.

The Flow of Fashion News

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE uninitiated may wonder where department stores and specialty shops in the smaller cities of the United States get their fashion news and their expert counsel in respect to buying. To keep a staff of buyers and stylists traveling to Paris, New York and Hollywood would prove an expense hardly practicable in the case of the small merchant. However, without such knowledge inventories might be loaded with garments which would not sell and customers disgruntled by the absence of prestige styles, because the cinema and other methods for the distribution of fashion news have made all communities style-conscious.

Channels for the transcontinental flow of fashion information have been dug by fashion services, which keep authentic news constantly circulating. The writer recently talked with Tobé, owner and director of such a service who sends out each week to about 100 stores in the United States and Canada an illustrated news bulletin composed of about 40 pages which reports popular numbers in the various departments of women's attire—ready-to-wear, fabrics, accessories, trimmings, jewelry, underwear, and tells from which manufacturers they may be purchased and at what prices.

This Report is also an analysis of fashions and of advertising methods and displays. Moreover it would be unfair to imply that only smaller establishments subscribe to it because many of the metropolitan stores depend upon it for facts and conclusions.

Tobé directs an army of style scouts. They work wherever fashion congregates, for it is Tobé's conviction that consumer acceptance rather than the decrees of the haute couture, determines the vogue of a style. Of course she goes to all the Paris and New York openings, but she also keeps her staff circulating in the resorts here and abroad where people who exert an influence over fashion congregate. Reports from smart functions come in to her hourly and are the sources of her generalizations.

Tobé's preparation for this work was four years in a middle-western college and a degree in home economics. The first work which she did in New York was as correspondent in a mail order house. As she knew neither stenography nor typing, she was continually on her metal to supply something which the more conventionally trained person might not be able to give. Out of this experience she has developed faith in such seeming limitations as arouse one's initiative. Her next experiences were in advertising, and then in small shop management.

The opportunity which gave Tobé the first direct lead to her life work grew out of the idea originated by the owner of a large Fifth Avenue store, of having a fashion reporter study the dress of people who were important in the fashion world. It was the first time that a merchant had approached fashions from the standpoint of the consumer rather than the manufacturer. Tobé visited the smart restaurants, hotels, dramatic and musical events and recorded for her employer what was worn. She became stylist—then a new term—for four stores, and finally she was ready for her own business, the compilation, analysis and distribution of fashion news.

She does not advertise nor sell and she is particular which stores subscribe to her Report. The business is large and remunerative and one which Tobé recommends to the attention of the fashion-wise woman with available capital. When one realizes the amount of influence exerted by such a service on both the art and the economics of dress, and also on merchandising methods, one is frankly surprised by its unlimited scope as a business venture.

Handy Dustcloths

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A set of six or more rainbow-colored dustcloths is not only a useful gift but also a very colorful one. Colored cheesecloth usually comes in a width which will make the finished squares measure about two feet across. As many different gay colors as possible may be used. Each one has a rolled hem done with a heavy cotton floss—preferably black for the entire set. In the center of each cloth a glove-shaped piece of flowered material in harmonizing colors is appliquéd. A pattern for this is made by outlining, on a piece of paper, one's own hand, thumb and fingers, spread widely apart. This outline is enlarged to a size that will allow the average hand to be slipped in easily, glove-fashion, after it is stitched to the cloth. Hem the wrist, and then turn under the other edges, and with an over-and-over stitch of the same black floss sew it onto the dustcloth, leaving the wrist, of course, open. When the hand is encased in this glove, the entire cloth can be gathered up into it for use, and the hand itself will be protected.

Picnic Basket Cover

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any housewife who packs picnic lunches in an open basket will give this gift a royal welcome. Although it is described as circular in shape, it can be very easily changed to fit an oblong or oval basket.

For an ordinary sized cover cut a circle 24 inches in diameter from either unbleached muslin, solid colored fabric, or gayly flowered print. Fold this into halves and crease. At each end of the fold cut an opening for the handle—a circle, four inches in diameter, set in from the edge about an inch and a half, and having this inch and a half cut away to form an opening, three inches in width, into the circle. Bind the entire edge with bias tape of a suitable color. Sew a casing of the binding about an inch and a half from the outer edge of each section, from handle to handle. Run in two drawstrings—these to adjust the fullness of the cover when it is tied over the basket.

"Keeping" Christmas

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IS IT mine for keeps?" we used to ask when we were children and someone let us hold a toy or something else we admired. Even as we held it, however, we did not dare let it grow into our hearts and become a part of us. Like a rented house it was not ours "for keeps."

But if we were told, "You may take it home and have it for your very own," then, immediately, at the first moment we began to live with that gift, to plan how we would use it, and how we could make it grow more beautiful. It was ours "for keeps."

Last June, on the final Saturday afternoon that the shops were to stay open for business during the summer months, crowds were jostling their way back and forth through the streets and stores of a large city. Everyone was laughing. Shouts of "When will you have your vacation?" "Where are you going?" "Have you seen the hiking togs at Blank's store? They're marvelous," echoed across counters and through lanes of traffic.

A boy, with his mother, was searching for camping equipment. He stood for a few moments watching the ceaselessly moving mass of people. "Mother," he suddenly remarked, "it's just like Christmas. The people are all so happy!"

"Yes, son," replied the mother, "I think they must be keeping Christmas."

"What do you mean, mother? How can they be keeping Christmas now?"

And then that wise mother paused in the midst of the surging crowds, and in the hurry of a shopping trip, to explain, carefully and gently, to her son, that people who kept anything had it always, and that "keeping Christmas" meant that one had Christmas always with one; that the spirit of love and happiness would go with one all the year, and that the people who appeared to be so happy and gay that June afternoon were exhibiting the real Christmas spirit.

The friend who told me this story said that the salesgirl who was showing goods to that mother and son at the time remarked recently that it was one of the most beautiful experiences she had ever had. "I thought of it all through the summer," the girl said. "When I had a 'cantankerous' customer, when things seemed not to be going as well as I wished, I remembered that woman and her explanation of 'keeping Christmas.' And, do you know, now that Christmas is with us again I have walked right up to it and said, 'How do you do. We are not strangers, we have been together the whole year.' Christmas and I are having a very merry time of it, we are such old friends." She is keeping Christmas.

Caramel-Pecan Pie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carthage, Texas

Brown

½ cup sugar in skillet. Dilute
½ cup sweetened condensed milk with
1¼ cups hot water. When sugar is browned and melted, gradually add milk to the sirup, and cook until caramel dissolves. Pour this liquid into a double boiler. Add
¼ teaspoon salt. Bring liquid to a boil. Add
1 cup flour which has been moistened with
½ cup water and blended to a smooth paste. Stir constantly until mixture thickens. Continue cooking 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove two tablespoons of the filling and combine with
2 egg yolks, well beaten, then turn into the hot mixture.
Cook for five minutes longer and add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Cool, add
⅔ cup chopped pecans. Pour into a baked pastry shell.
Cover with a meringue made by folding together
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten, and
3 tablespoons sugar. Bake 15 minutes in a slow oven (300 F.) until meringue is firm and slightly brown.

Cabbage Salad

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

This salad is especially welcome when lettuces and like vegetables are scarce.

Wash and shred finely
½ inner leaves and heart of a firm cabbage, making about 1½ cups. Add
1 grated spring onion or small Spanish onion. For the dressing Pour
1 tablespoonful sour cream into juice of one small lemon, Add
½ teaspoon castor sugar (ordinary granulated)
salt and pepper to taste
mustard if liked. Mix well together and pour over cabbage. Garnish with slices of tomato. Serves from three to five persons.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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are in the folder enclosed in the package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine you can get at your grocer's. New salads . . . new desserts . . . new candies . . . there are just scores and scores of new delicious dishes you can make once you have discovered the advantages of plain gelatine. Knox does not contain any sugar, flavoring, or coloring. A package makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. Send for the Knox Kitchen Library—yours FREE by mailing the coupon.

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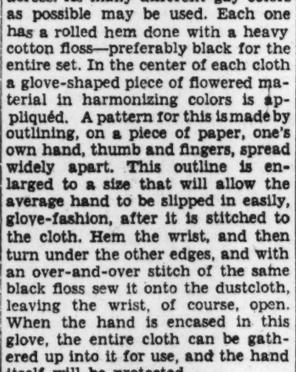

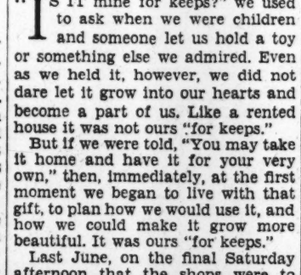

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Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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Fresh cranberry sauce is delicious served with roasts or poultry. It is easy to make with this recipe—

"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce (Stewed Cranberries)

Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

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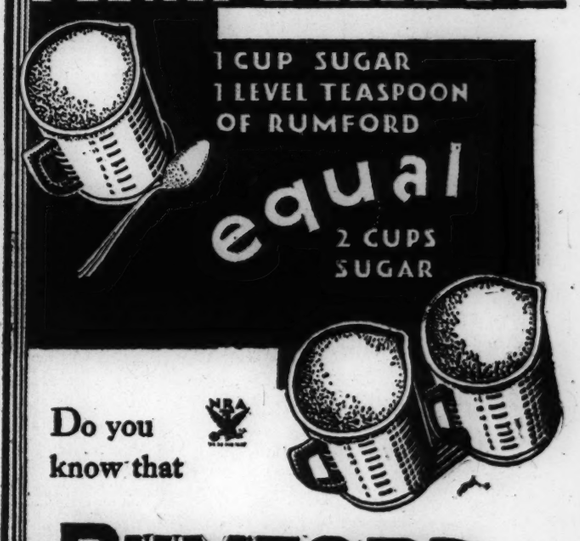
To Sweeten Cranberries



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takes the place of sugar in the preparation of certain foods? This is one of the most interesting and important new uses of Rumford. Not that it substitutes for sugar in all cases—far from it. But in sweetening very acid fruits, one level teaspoonful of Rumford with one cup of sugar will produce the same results as when two cups of sugar are used. 11-330

In other words, this pure, all-phosphate baking powder neutralizes the acid to a marked degree,—a discovery with a very helpful effect on the housewife's purse, for sugar is a significant item.

Rumford may also be helpful when the question of *too much* sugar is important, such as in the diet of children. Send for the interesting free booklet, "Giving Delicacy and Flavor to Daily Cooking," and buy a can of Rumford today.

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More Joy

on both sides of the counter

"Last minute shopping" may have to be done even though you have carefully planned your holiday affairs weeks ahead. Then let's make it a doubly happy occasion . . . a time to bring more joy to both sides of the counter.

The joy on your side can come through being able, by means of your Monitor, to find easily, quickly, and unhurriedly, good reputable merchants offering desirable, high-class articles. Let Monitor advertisers smooth the way for your shopping.

The joy on the store's side can come through learning that you are responding to the merchant's invitation in the Monitor.

A little joy has a way of spreading out in a big way when passed on at a time least expected, during "last minute shopping."

The Home Forum

The Six Poor Travelers

IN THE quaint High Street at Rochester there stands a stone-fronted house of venerable appearance, with low lattice windows and a roof broken up into three gables. Since, however, there are many venerable, stone-fronted and gabled buildings in the street, it might be difficult to locate this special one, were it not that it bears a tablet over the old door, which reads as follows:

Richard Watts, Esquire,
by his Will dated 22nd August, 1579,
founded this Charity
for Six Poor Travellers,
who, not being Rogues or Proctors,
may receive gratis for one Night
Lodging, Entertainment
and Fourpence each.

Had you the time to spare, and the interest to inquire further as to the exact meaning of this inscription, you might knock at the door, and enter the house. Then, having been shown into one of the low rooms, you might sit for a while to listen to a remarkable tale, provided your visit does not coincide with the arrival of the strangers who, every evening of the year as the clock strikes six, arrive at the hospitable entrance, are welcomed in, given slippers to wear, a fire to sit by, a good hot meal, a tiny room for the night, and fourpence each to help them on their way.

* * *

The Worshipful Master Richard Watts was, you will be told, a recorder for Rochester in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; had the honor of entertaining Her Majesty during her visit there in 1573; and for eight years represented the city in Parliament. His remarkable will, much worn and partly indecipherable, is kept among the records of the court, and therein, among many other bequests, is to be found provision at the Alms House, in addition to the existing accommodation, for "Six several Rooms with Chimneys for the comfort, placing and abiding of the Poor within the said Citte, and also to be made apt and convenient places therein for VI good Matrices or Flockbeds, and other goods and sufficient furniture to harbour or lodge in Poor Travellers or Wayfaring Men, being no common Rooges nor Procters; . . . and every of the said Poor Travellers at their first coming in to have IIIId. and they shall warm them at the Fyre of the residence within the said House, if nede bee. . . ."

And so it has come about that the benevolent wish of Richard Watts has, through the centuries, benefited many thousands of poor folk who, like little David Copperfield on his memorable journey to his aunt, Miss Betsy, have come limping over the bridge at Rochester as evening closed in. The Cathedral bell strikes, the Master makes his selection, and the six wayfarers are admitted.

But one night there were seven.

* * *

It was upon a Christmas Eve that Charles Dickens, standing in the High Street, read the inscription over the quaint doorway, as he tells us in his novel, "The Seven Poor Travellers." "Now," said he to himself as he looked at the knocker, "I know I am not a Proctor: I wonder whether I am a Rogue!" Settling his conscience on this point, however, and realizing that he was in very truth a traveler, "though an idle one, and being withall as poor as I hope to be," he asked for admittance and was shown in. The place, he tells us, had "a look of homely welcome and soothing rest," with "a remarkably cosy fireside, the very blink of which, gleaming out into the street upon a winter night, was enough to warm all Rochester's heart." Moreover, it was Christmas Eve, "and Christmas comes but once a year, which is unhappily too true for when it begins to stay with us the whole year round we shall make this earth a very different place." All these things combined to produce a sudden and intense desire to hold a feast for the travelers who might arrive that night, which irregular procedure having finally been conceded to, it was settled that at nine o'clock "a Turkey and a piece of Roast Beef should smoke upon the board"; and that he, "faint and unworthy minister for once of Master Richard Watts, should preside as the Christmas-supper host of the Six Poor Travellers."

The order having been given at his inn for the preparation of the turkey, roast beef and plum pudding, the remainder of the day was taken up by thinking of the strangers who, all unconscious of what was awaiting them, were even then converging upon the town; by climbing to the top of the old Castle to see, if by any means, he could descry them in the distance, and by imagining them, when the bell chimed the hour, getting their tickets and going in.

By eight the turkey and roast beef, to say nothing of the vegetables and sundries, were filling the inn with a delicious savor; then forth he set, heading a procession of boys with hot plates, females with sauces, and men with trays, all making their way down the frosted street toward the room where the travelers were already assembled, and where a great log of wood had been so laid on the fire that at a touch after supper it would break into a roaring blaze.

* * *

And so we see the seven wayfarers gathered round the board, a strangely miscellaneous collection including, besides the host, a man who might, from an agreeable smell of wood about him, have been a shipbuilder, a small sailor boy, a shabby genteel personage in a threadbare black suit, a one-time watchmaker from Geneva, a little widow whose manner was "remarkably timid, scared, and solitary," and a Book-Pedlar.

These were the strangers who, meeting together for the first time that night, in the sweet wonder of Christmastide, formed a circle round the fire with their host in the midst; who watched him, at a tap on the log, release a golden army of merry-makers who went rushing wildly up the chimney; and who joined hands by mutual consent at the sound of the words: "Christmas! Christmas Eve, my friends, when the shepherds, who were Poor Travellers, too, in their way, heard the Angels sing: 'On earth, peace, good-will towards men'!" Then was the time for story-telling—and who better able to make the very rafters thrill than the host—until, the bell in the old tower striking twelve, the little party broke up for the night, the six going to their rooms, the seventh echoing his way along the street to the inn.

Early on Christmas morning they breakfasted together, a special meal of hot drinks and piles of bread-and-butter having been prepared for them, after which, while it was yet scarcely light, they came out together into the street and shook hands. The widow then took the small sailor boy on his way to Chatham, where he was to find his ship; the shabby gentleman went off alone without announcing his intentions; the watchmaker and the shipbuilder struck off past the Cathedral and the old Castle for Maidstone, and the book pedlar and the Seventh Poor Traveler crossed the bridge together. At the stile which led away from the main road they parted, the pedlar keeping to the open way, the other choosing a quiet footpath wrapped in the sparkling hoar-frost of a glorious sunrise.

* * *

Walking along the High Street today, with winter encircling the city and the old houses bunching their shoulders about their ears, one loiters in the darkness of evening about the entrance to the Richard Watts house and sees six figures pass quietly in. One peeps through the window to watch them gather up to the supper table, and waits until the meal is over to see the chairs drawn round the fire. There is a branch of holly over the mantelpiece and mistletoe decorates the rafters, while a Christmas log blazes on the hearth in a glow of welcome. And because of the season, and because the warmth within has not quite melted the frost on the panes, it seems there are seven poor travelers in that friendly room; it seems they are even now clasping hands in a circle of good-fellowship, and that a voice is ringing out, so loud and clear that it travels into the street and away, on and on, through the Old World city: "Christmas! Christmas Eve, my friends!"

D. A. L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bavarian Alps: From a Painting by Hobart Nichols

Young Fu's Apprentice Days

Autumn's somber days became the darker ones of winter. Rain fell daily. Fu Be Be unceasingly voiced complaints: "True, indeed, is all that I ever heard of this city's weather. In my village I believed with difficulty that rain and mist could fall anywhere without end. But so they do here. As for the sun, I see it so seldom that I jump at the sight of its rays. . . ."

And then, one morning there was a rift of blue in the sodden sky, and beyond the Yangtze the hills stood out in unexpected beauty of detail. Heavier rains followed, but days of glistening sunshine broke their monotony.

At Tang's the quality of weather made little difference. Trade flourished. Constantly, prospective patrons sat at the two square tables in the shop and sipped tea while Small Den ran about displaying selections suited to their demands. Young Fu and Small Li delivered orders, or, accompanied by the accountant, hurried through the streets to wealthy homes whither they had been summoned and, unwrapping their samples in the rooms reserved for tradespeople, awaited the buyer's pleasure. On one or two rare occasions, Tang paid these calls, but usually he trusted the business to the clerk on whose ability to get a fair price he could depend.

For Young Fu these errands were thrilling experiences. He it was who carried the heaviest brasses, he who lifted them about as the patron ordered, he who squatted on his heels in silence while the accountant pursued the delights of bargaining. He would not have exchanged positions with anyone in the Middle Kingdom. This life gave him an opportunity to see marvels that exceeded imagination.

At first he could not conceal his expressions of pleasure. "Certainly, there can be no dwellings finer than these in all the land," he said with an intake of breath.

The clerk lowered one eyelid in disdain. "When you have lived a few more years, you will not make such foolish remarks."

Young Fu said nothing more, but his opinion remained unchanged. Gatemen led them over intricate garden paths to the low, spreading buildings. Young Fu peered through carved lacquer doorways into rooms whose walls were hung with priceless scrolls and tapestries. Ebony tables and chairs, porcelain jars from which flowering trees lifted gnarled branches, tall vases a thousand years in age, vied with one another in attraction. In the spring of his ninth year, his mother had taken him to a temple several li from their farm. For a month afterwards Young Fu had been able to think of little else but the grandeur of the place. Compared with the magnificence of these homes, that of the temple now seemed on a level with his own village hut.

Sometimes it was the women of the household who wished to purchase, and the gateman would lead the tradespeople to the rear wings of the building, and there the eldest mistress of the family would receive them in the servants' gallery. Voices of younger women filtered through the thin walls, but none of these ever appeared to make their own selections. The small satin-clad and jeweled figure designated with a flourish of a tiny pipe what was desired, and in the bargaining frequently worsted Tang's representative. Young Fu, his gaze directed to the ground as was the custom in a lady's presence, found it difficult to control his amusement at such times. These old mothers, for all their wealth, differed not at all from Fu Be Be in her dealings with the shopkeepers.

Children ran along these garden paths, playing at hopscotch with persimmon seeds for counters, or using their toes to kick a feathered shuttlecock an indefinite number of times. . . .

In some of the homes they would find teachers instructing the boys of the family in the classics. Sometimes these youths attended private schools in the city. Small, ill-lighted rooms set between shops on busy thoroughfares and presided over by one venerable scholar, they offered much the same subject matter and methods that they had used two thousand years before. A hundred feet away, one could determine their location. At the top of their lungs, students memorized and recited lessons, and the noise rose in waves above the other sounds of the street. Young Fu wondered at times what it would be like to have time in which to do nothing but study and play. He did not envy them, but neither did he forget that he had set himself the task some day of learning to read and write characters. It did not occur to him to tell Wang Scholar, whom he met on the curb each evening, that he wished to do books. An apprentice did not trouble a gentleman with such small affairs. Moreover, it was his duty just now to learn all that he could of Tang's business; the other would come in time.—From "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze," by ELIZABETH FOREMAN LEWIS. (Philadelphia: Winston.)

"American Homestead—Winter"

After "Summer" and "Autumn," this wintry scene seemed pale and cold with its snow-covered ground and white Colonial house by the side of the road. But there was a patch of pale blue sky above the bare tree tops and a deep red lap-robe in the small sleigh.

This picture also recalled bygone days to the woman who was viewing the exhibit of Early American Prints. She heard the sleigh bells again as in memory she stood by a crackling fire of hickory logs in the real American homestead of her childhood. There on the wall at the *right* of the old "mantel board" was "American Homestead—Winter," hanging above the fine walnut table that Grandfather made. A blue glass lamp rested on a hand knitted lamp-mat of red and yellow wool, and back on the table against the wall was the large family Bible.

When Father came in from work at the close of a winter day, he always sat in his chair beside the walnut table; and there in the firelight, before supper was ready, he would sometimes tell stories to the little girl as she sat on his knee.

One night after supper, some one said that the little girl was afraid to go down to the barn in the dark. "Oh, no!" said her father. "She's not afraid." And the little girl said: "No, I'm not afraid." So they bundled her up and put on her mittens and hood. Her father said: "Now bring me a wisp of hay from the manger, and see if Tom Cat is sleeping on Old Red's back." So the little girl went out into the night, but the snow made everything light. The lovely elm trees were still friendly, even though their long branches were bare; and, as they creaked under their load of ice in the winter wind, they seemed to say: "No, she's not afraid."

Around the corner of the house she passed by a snowdrift as high as her head. The bare hickory tree looked weird against the starry sky, the well curb was dark and mysterious, and farther down the path the ash hopper was snow white. Before she reached the barn, she paused and addressed the knotty old apple tree that somehow had missed being in the orchard and stood alone by the path. "I s'pose you think you can't be recognized on a snowy night; but nobody's going to take you for a sweet apple tree even if you haven't got any leaves, 'cause you're nothing but a rusty coat." Then she went through the wide, open doors of the barn. She could hear the horses champing and stamping in their stalls; and close at hand were the cows, all lying down and chewing their cuds. Old Red was first in the row and, sure enough, there was a furry looking ball on top of her back. The little girl pulled a handful of hay from the manger. Then she stepped up to Old Red and gathered the furry ball in her arms. Tom Cat was slightly surprised, but soon he was purring contentedly and they went to the house together.

P. Y.

Today

Yesterday
A tumble-down barn,
Three barren fields
And a row of telephone poles,
Gaunt and desolate.

To-day
A porcelain pagoda,
Three vistas of fairyland
And a score of marble columns
Garlanded with jewels.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

ONE of the subtlest achievements in landscape painting is manifest in this picture by Mr. Hobart Nichols, with its disposition of the various parts of the composition in planes of distance, as indicated in the broad bands of differentiated light and shade. In "Bavarian Alps," Mr. Nichols has worked in four large horizontal planes, but so sensitively has he varied the shapes of these planes that we are scarcely conscious of the means whereby he has achieved his harmonious transitions until we examine his picture for its arrangement of lights and darks. The deepest note in the composition runs across the lower center, being composed chiefly of masses of firs. These same firs, singly and in small clumps, are carried down into the foreground as accents to the areas of hillside that are of lighter value, although they are in the shadow cast by the hills. In the upper half of the composition, we have a still lighter band of half tone, capped by the two sunlighted peaks, and above them the brilliance of the cloud-filled sky. We notice, also, how the artist uses a balancing high light on the winding road that takes the eye into the picture and leaves it there, a value which also serves the purpose of tying together all the foreground planes. This painting was among the first ten that were chosen by founder members at the annual drawing, held recently at the Grand Central Art Galleries, in New York. Since 1901, when he won the second Corcoran prize in Washington, Mr. Nichols has been consistently among the prominent exhibitors at important American art exhibitions.

Whistler, the Etcher

Mr. F. Seymour Haden once said in London to a friend of mine, "Were I to lose any of my collection of etchings, I would rather lose my Rembrandts than my Whistlers." This remark from "an artist of rare endowment and consummate practical skill" exemplifies Whistler's position in this field of art. He was instinctively an etcher, and worked all his life upon copper, handling the needle as though it were a perfectly natural means of expression.

In his youth, while in the employ of the United States Government, he executed some figures on a chart which have an accuracy of portrayal with the etching-needle that is as surprising as it is definite in small details. The work of his later life is a natural evolution of the characteristics displayed in this early work.

In the late '70's, he was commissioned by the Fine Arts Society of London to execute a set of twelve etchings of Venice, and it was there that I became intimately associated with him and his work in etching. My keen interest was due to the fact that I had made many etchings myself. Whistler seemed to be interested in them, especially so when I told him that some were done in one sitting while others were accomplished in eight, using the acid while I worked. Perhaps another bond of interest was the fact that I had studied his works and enthusiastically searched for the subjects depicted in his etchings on the Thames. London had furnished tall towers and old chimneys, tattered, broken-down houses, long distances, picturesque wharves, and generally etchable subjects. In contrast to this, Venice had a wealth of color and the finished beauty of Byzantine architecture, none of which seemed to me appropriate for the needle. Venice had never before been etched, and I was more than anxious to see how he would treat it in lines. . . .

In etching he would get the essential lines, holding the copperplate in one hand, generally the left, and with the other "he spun web-like lines of exquisite beauty—fascinating to see in the beginning as in the end." Where it required accuracy he was minute. He used the needle with the ease of the draftsman with a pen. He grouped his lines in an easy, playful way that was fascinating: they would often group themselves as tones, a difficult thing to get in an etching. He used the line and dot in all its phases with ease and certainty. Sometimes the lines formed a dark shadow of a passage through a house with figures in the darkness so beautifully drawn that they looked far away from the spectator. These shadows which so beautifully defined darkness were made only by many lines carefully welded together and made vague as the shadow became faint in the distance or was contrasted with some light object.

He made his etched lines feel like air against solids; that is the impression some of his rich doorways of Venice gave me.—From "With Whistler in Venice," by OTTO H. BACHER. (New York: Century.)

Stars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rays of light from a distant star were transformed recently by skilled students of physics and astronomy into their equivalent of energy or power so as to turn on the lighting system of A Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago on its opening night. These beams of starlight probably began their journey towards our earth forty years ago. It is interesting to note that this particular star, known as Arcturus, is mentioned in the ancient book of Job. One is thus reminded of the dramatic story of Job, a character who proved that an acknowledgment of God is able to overthrow evil as a power. And how significantly did Job, who learned to lean upon God's power and guidance, look up at the constellations to grasp some idea of infinity. Job's career is marvelous, when one thinks of his trials, tribulations, and victories—victories obtained through righteousness and reliance upon God, and this without Christ Jesus' example to guide him. Truly his may be said to have been the work of the pioneer in finding the ways of God in which to walk.

In early times, before the discovery of the compass, mariners learned to steer their course in the darkness of the night by the stars. It is not strange that throughout the ages the stars in the physical universe are referred to in song and story as symbols of guidance. The advent of our great Master, Christ Jesus, is graphically recorded by New Testament writers. They tell how certain men were led by a star to the manger in which lay the Bethlehem babe. The author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, speaks of the Christ-light that illumines mankind with the understanding which heals and saves. She states as a part of the opening paragraph in the Preface (p. vii): "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day. So shone the pale star to the prophet-shepherds; yet it traversed the night, and came where, in cradled obscurity, lay the Bethlehem babe, the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being."

Through Christian Science, the Bible in its spiritual import has become indeed the universal guide of humanity. The need of every individual is for some kind of guide by which his course through life may be steered safely. To human sense there are storms and stress—untoward conditions almost innumerable—that would seem to make perilous our journey to havens of safety and peace. The spiritually illumined pages of the Bible are like great shining stars, by which our bearings may be reckoned—our course made plain.

Until Christian Science was presented to this age the Bible was to a very large extent unillumined, because of the fact that the teachings as to present salvation had been obscured by creeds and doctrines. Thus the emphatic promise of the Master, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," had been considered applicable only to the apostolic period and not to the present time. Yet he also said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Christian Science has brought to light the fact that the healing of sickness is one of the essentials of Christ's Christianity, and that it is possible here and now for humanity to find this healing through prayer and spiritual understanding. Thus it is entirely reasonable to understand that Jesus' great promises are for all times and for all ages. The Christian Science textbook by no means replaces the Bible, but it throws light upon the Scriptures, thus enabling mankind to understand what had heretofore been generally deemed difficult and obscure. To the sincere and earnest seeker, imbued with the spiritual understanding of Truth, there is health in place of sickness, joy and peace instead of sorrow and discord, spiritual light in place of sin and fear and other phases of error's darkness.

How wonderful to contemplate the spiritual fact that we have the unfailing light of Truth to guide us to havens of safety and quietness and peace!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Étoiles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS de cette année, des physiciens ingénieux et d'habiles astronomes transformèrent en énergie ou en pouvoir les rayons lumineux d'une étoile lointaine et s'en servirent pour déclencher l'illumination de l'Exposition des Progrès d'un Siècle à Chicago. Ces rayons stellaires s'étaient probablement mis en route il y a quarante ans pour nous parvenir aujourd'hui. Un fait qui nous intéresse, c'est qu'Arcturus, l'étoile dont ils émanent, est mentionnée dans le très ancien livre de Job (9:9, version anglaise). Ceci nous rappelle l'histoire dramatique du patriarche qui prouva qu'en reconnaissant Dieu, il est possible de renverser le mal et ses prétentions au pouvoir. Avec quel désir intense Job, apprenant à compter sur la puissance et les directions divines, levait les yeux vers les constellations pour chercher à saisir l'idée de l'infini! La carrière de Job est merveilleuse, si nous songeons aux épreuves, aux tribulations, aux victoires de ce patriarche—victoires obtenues grâce à sa droiture et à sa confiance en Dieu, car il ne pouvait se guider sur l'exemple de Jésus-Christ. On peut vraiment dire que c'était là l'œuvre d'un pionnier qui découvrait les voies de Dieu et voulait y marcher.

Autrefois, avant la découverte de la boussole, les navigateurs apprenaient à se diriger la nuit d'après les étoiles. Aussi n'y a-t-il rien d'étonnant à ce que les chants et les récits de tous les âges fassent allusion aux étoiles de l'univers physique comme symboles de ce qui nous guide. Les auteurs du Nouveau Testament décrivent d'une manière frappante l'avènement de notre grand Maître, Jésus le Christ. Ils disent comment certains hommes furent conduits par une étoile jusqu'à la crèche où reposait l'enfant de Bethléhem. Mary Baker Eddy, auteur du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, parle de la lumière du Christ, éclairant l'humanité et lui donnant la compréhension qui sauve et guérit. Elle déclare notamment au premier paragraphe de la Préface (p. vii): "Le berger vigilant voit les premières faibles lueurs de l'aube, avant que ne paraisse toute la splendeur d'un jour nouveau. Ainsi brillait la pâle étoile aux bergers-prophètes; cependant elle traversa la nuit et vint à l'endroit où, dans l'obscure crèche, était couché le petit enfant de Bethléhem, le héraut humain du Christ, la Vérité, qui devait rendre clair à l'intelligence enténébrée le chemin du salut par Christ Jésus, jusqu'à ce que, traversant une nuit d'erreur, se lève la lumière du matin et brille l'étoile conductrice de l'être."

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, la Bible spirituellement comprise devient en vérité la conductrice universelle du genre humain. Tout homme a besoin d'un guide qui lui permette de traverser sans péril l'océan de la vie. Pour le sens humain, les tempêtes et la tension—les circonstances difficiles dont le nombre est immense—rendent hasardeux le voyage qui doit nous conduire au port de la sécurité et de la paix. Spirituellement illuminées, les pages de la Bible sont de brillantes étoiles d'après lesquelles nous pouvons calculer notre position et nous diriger avec certitude.

Avant que la Science Chrétienne fût présentée au monde moderne, la Bible était en grande partie obscure, car ce qu'elle enseigne touchant le salut présent avait été voilé par les doctrines et les credo. Ainsi la promesse positive du Maître: "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais," avait été considérée comme s'appliquant exclusivement à la période apostolique et non pas aux temps actuels. Cependant Jésus dit aussi: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira."

La Science Chrétienne a mis en lumière le fait que la guérison de la maladie est un élément essentiel du christianisme de Christ; que l'humanité peut ici même et dès maintenant trouver cette guérison par la prière et l'intelligence spirituelle. Il est donc entièrement raisonnable d'admettre que les grandes promesses de Jésus sont pour tous les temps et pour tous les âges. Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne ne remplace nullement la Bible, mais il éclaire les Écritures et permet ainsi de comprendre ce que le genre humain avait généralement cru obscur et difficile. Le chercheur honnête et sincère qui se pénètre de la compréhension spirituelle de la Vérité voit la santé remplacer la maladie; la joie, la paix supplanter le chagrin et l'inharmonie; la lumière spirituelle chasser le péché, la crainte et les autres phases des ténèbres de l'erreur.

Il est un fait spirituel dont la contemplation nous remplit de joie: c'est que pour nous conduire jusqu'au port de la sécurité, de la paix et du calme, nous avons la lumière infaillible de la Vérité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lyre

The wind is like a tiny bell,
As faint as flowers stirred by Spring,
Or music laughing in a dell,
Or the faint beating of a wing.

Save that the willows are astir,
Save that the dim leaves move among
The branches, this faint whisperer
Had never gently sung:

Save that I hear an echo rising
In the great silence over me,—
The drowsy melodist devising
Yet one more melody.

HAROLD VINAL.

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Active Stocks Sweep Forward Metals Leading

Market Closes Near Best Prices Nothwithstanding Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Speculative markets today responded strongly to President Roosevelt's silver program.

Stocks, after opening with $1 to $10 advances in the busiest trading Wall Street had seen in nearly two months, turned somewhat spotty as utilities weakened, though metal issues, which had made the most vigorous advances, held up well and the market later rallied emphatically again.

Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Wheat closed with net gains of 3 to nearly 4 cents, or somewhat under its highs. Silver futures opened excitedly, up 2 to 3 cents an ounce, and then tapered off. Bar silver rose 1¼ cent to 44¼ cents an ounce. This quotation, dealers explained, was for "open market" silver or metal already on hand, whereas the new Government price of 64½ cents applies only to new domestic production.

Dollar exchange declined moderately, and U. S. Government bonds eased a bit. The Treasury's gold price was left unchanged.

Gold Buying Fund

News that the RFC had increased its gold-buying fund by another $25,000,000 to a total of $100,000,000, and that $60,000,000 had already been used in purchases, was of much interest to Wall Street. Intimations from Washington that the Administration would place no limits upon future expenditures for gold, both at home and abroad, tended to confirm previous opinions that there would be no relaxation in the campaign to raise commodity prices.

The financial district did not attach much importance to the fact that the gold rate has not been increased more frequently. It was believed significant by some banking quarters, however, that of the gold already purchased, only $16,976,000 was bought in the United States while some $45,000,000 was acquired abroad. It was not known in just which foreign centers the gold transactions took place, but it was generally assumed that the bulk of the buying was in London.

Freight car loadings for the week ended Dec. 16, which were reported today, were about in line with previous estimates. They were up 17,329 over the preceding week to a total of 554,832. The total was 39,063 ahead of the corresponding week last year.

Some Bonds Advance

Some parts of the bond market became active today in response to the President's announcement on the Government's silver buying policy.

Certain semi-speculative bonds of mining companies having a good production of the white metal jumped rather sensationally. A number of other issues, representing companies with interests in the Far East also pushed up rapidly, apparently in connection with predictions of improvement in Chinese and Asiatic trade under the new silver conditions.

Coincident with some widening of inflationary gossip on the silver developments, U. S. Governments were inclined to sell off. Losses ran from 2-32s to 10-32s of a point in the early trading on a volume somewhat larger than that of yesterday.

Secondary categories prominent in the early advance included Chile copper 5s which were up 4 points and American & Foreign Power 5s, up 2. Gains of a point or so were established in Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, International Telephone convertibles and debentures, Postal Telegraph 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

The general run of lower-priced issues showed fractional improvement in sympathy with the rise in equities. Prime ratings were steady.

French Government bonds were the strong features of the European group, and Argentine and Peru obligations made the best showing among the South Americans. British 5½s eased a point.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; silver shares buoyant.

Bonds: Firm; secondary issues advance.

Curb: Strong; metals lead rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; dollar reacts moderately.

Cotton: Higher; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Higher; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; remonetization of silver.

Corn: Higher; open interest increased.

Cattle: Strong, choice kinds absent.

Hogs: 5-15 cents higher, top $3.40.

Foreign

London: A cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange today, the last session before the holidays. Strength in transatlantic issues, especially nickel shares, in sympathy with Wall Street, was the feature of the market. Fair buying of mining stocks and industrials helped to record a firm closing tone.

Paris: Although trading was marked by preholiday unloadings, prices on the Bourse manifested a steady tendency. Progress made in regard to the balancing of the budget boosted rentes, while Mexican bonds advanced as a result of favorable debt service prospects. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: The tone of the Boerse continued cheerful, with prices remaining generally above their opening levels, despite some profit-taking. The market closed quiet, with some fractional fluctuations both ways.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 22	Last Dec. 21
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3500	7¾	7½	7¾	7
21½	8	1	Adams Millis	100	16½	16½	16½	..
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
112	47½	3¾‡	Air Reduction	1100	101	98½	99½	99½
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	1¾	1½	1½	..
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8100	21¼	20	21	19¾
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Crp	2600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
21⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
149¾	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	1600	149	143¾	149	142½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2600	17⅝	17	17⅝	16¼
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	13½	13½	13½	13½
9¼	4	..	Amal Leather	400	4¼	4	4	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	2100	42	40¼	42	40
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1600	28¾	24½	25⅞	25½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	1500	15¾	14½	15½	13⅝
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	8½	7¾	8⅛	7½
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	26½	25⅞	26⅛	26
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	89½
100½	49½	4	Am Can	5400	98	94¾	97⅝	93½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	124½	124½	124½	125
59¼	15	4	Am Car & Fdry	1600	25⅝	24½	25	23½
51¼	34	3‡	Am Car & F pf	2200	40¾	38½	40¾	37
89⅞	13	..	Am Chicle	800	47	46¼	47	47
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	5400	9⅝	8½	8¾	7⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow	5500	19	17½	17½	17
25⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	13¼	12	12	11
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	1200	10	10	10	9¼
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	10	10	10	9¼
16	2½	..	Am Hawaiian	1300	19¼	18	18	18
57½	13¼	..	Am Hide ⅞ L	400	7½	7½	7½	6¾
17½	3¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	1100	28½	27	28¼	25¾
57¾	25	6	Am Ice	1100	63⅝	61¼	63⅛	61¼
15⅛	14½	..	Am Ice pf	26200	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛
3½	1¼	..	Am International	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	6
12	1¼	..	Am La France	2100	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
39½	5⅞	..	Am La Fr pf	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
63	17¾	..	Am Locomotive	40	3	3	3	..
6	1	..	Am Loco pf	500	28¼	27½	28	..
5¼	¾	..	Am Mach & Met	100	53	53	53	50
23⅜	2⅛	..	Am Mach & M cf	1100	5	4	4	..
30¾	17	1½	Am Metal	800	4	3¾	4	..
19⅞	4	..	Am News	3200	20¾	18¾	20½	17½
41⅜	9⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	10	23	23	23	..
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	6800	6¼	5½	5¾	5¾
19	4¾	..	Am Radiator	1800	14½	13½	14½	14½
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	12⅞	12½	12⅞	11⅝
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	26200	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	2100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
93½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	8600	46	43¾	45¾	39⅞
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	800	97	96	97	..
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	69	69	69	..
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel Pdries	1500	20½	19¾	20⅛	19¼
74	21½	2	Am Stores	60	67	67	67	..
112½	80	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	48¾	46¼	48¼	48¼
134¾	86½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	500	103½	102½	102½	..
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Tel & Tel	8600	112	105⅞	108½	109¾
80	35	6	Am Tobacco	500	43⅝	41	43	..
17	3½	..	Am Type Fdrs	60	8	8	8	8
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Type Fdrs pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Wat W & E	3200	18¼	16½	17⅜	17½
14¾	3¼	..	Am Wat 1pf	100	52½	52½	52½	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Woolen	2600	12⅞	12½	12½	12
66	20	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	64	62	62	61⅜
22⅝	5	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	1¼	1	1¼	..
39¼	8½	.60	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	..
9	4⅜	7	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	5¼
61⅞	22⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	18200	15⅜	14⅛	15⅛	13½
90	41	6½	Anchor Cap	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	88
14½	2⅝	..	Anchor Cap pf	200	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅜
7⅜	1	..	Andes Copper	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
29¼	7¾	1	A P W Paper	200	4½	4½	4½	..
115	95	7	Archer Daniels	200	26⅜	26	26	..
7¾	1½	..	Archer Dan pf	10	110	110	110	..
5	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	4800	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill B	2800	23⅜	21¼	21¼	21
7	1½	..	Armour Ill pf	2900	58¾	55	57½	55
9½	2	..	Arnold Constable	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
20	3½	..	Artloom Corp	60	4½	4½	4½	..
61½	18	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	51	51	51	..
80½	34⅝	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	49½	49	49½	..
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison T&SF	11200	55¼	52⅝	55	53½
59	16½	1	Atchison pf	1000	76	76	76	74⅞
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	400	39¾	38½	39	37¾
39½	9	..	Atl Refining	6600	29½	28⅝	28¾	28½
31½	8⅛	..	Atlas Powder	500	34¾	33½	34½	..
84½	31	2	Atlas Tack	3600	13¾	13	13	13
9⅜	4½	..	Auburn Auto	8600	54½	51	54½	49½
16⅜	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	7	7	7	6¾

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17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9800	23¼	22	23¼	22¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	24	23½	23½	23½
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	39½	38½	39½	39
7¼	3⅜	..	Barker Bros	600	3½	3	3	3
24½	8½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	16
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	3100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2900	9¼	9	9½	9⅛
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	600	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅛
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind L	500	14	13⅞	14	14
33⅛	9	1	Bendix Aviation	1600	16¼	15⅜	16¼	15¼
49¼	10⅛	..	Best & Co	800	28	27⅜	27⅝	27½
82	25½	..	Bethlehem Steel	19600	36⅜	35	36⅜	34⅜
19¼	3½	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	63	61½	62	61¾
54½	9½	2	Blaw Knox	1100	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅛
21⅜	5½	.25b	Bohn Alm & Br	1600	54⅛	52¼	52½	51⅝
108	95½	8	Borden	14600	20½	19½	19½	19⅜
3¼	¼	..	Borg Warner	3800	20⅛	19½	19½	19
4½	¼	..	Briggs Mfg	3400	11¾	10¾	11	10⅜
18¼	3	..	Brooklyn Man T	8200	11¼	10¾	11	10⅝
3½	½	..	Brooklyn M T pf	800	79	79	79	78
64	36	4	Brooklyn Queens	600	4½	4½	4½	5
78¾	35¾	2½	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	62
17½	3½	..	Brown Shoe	2100	50¼	49	49	50
36½	10½	1.20	Brunswick Balke	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
4¼	1	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7	6½	6¾	6½
10⅝	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	300	10	9¾	10	9¼
90¾	45¾	3	Budd Mfg	3600	6½	5⅞	6¼	5¾
7½	2¾	..	Budd Mfg pf	280	27	24	25½	24
39½	22	2‡	Budd Wheel	1000	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	7¾	7	7	6¾
74	21½	2	Burroughs Add	3200	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
112½	80	2	Bush Terminal	100	2	2	2	..
134¾	86½	9	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
25	3¾	..	Butte & Superior	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Butterick	300	21¼	21¼	21½	..
80	30½	2	Byers pf	5400	23½	22	23½	21½
				140	50	47½	47½	50

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34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	900	20	19½	19⅞	19
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
41½	11½	1	Calumet & Hecla	1000	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	4
20⅞	7½	..	Canada Dry	2500	26⅝	25⅛	25⅝	24
35½	14	1‡	Canadian Pacific	6200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
12½	4	..	Canpon Mills	100	28	28	28	27
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	300	5½	4¼	4⅝	5
29⅜	5½	12½	Caterpillar Trac	5800	69¼	66½	68	65¾
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2800	24½	23½	24¼	23
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	24700	36⅞	34⅝	36¼	34
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	30	30	30	..
7⅜	3	..	Certain-teed	10500	39½	35	36¾	32
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	33½	32¾	33½	32⅜
8	½	..	Chi & E Ill	2400	39⅞	38¾	39¾	38⅝
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11¾	1	..	ChiMil & St P	300	7¼	7	7¼	6⅞
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
16	1¾	..	Chi & N western	3500	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	7
34¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	5500	7⅞	6¾	7¼	6¾
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	14	13¼	13½	12⅝
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7⅞	7	7⅞	6¼
12	2	..	Chi StPMin ppf	300	18	17¼	17½	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	3	2¾	2¾	..
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6	5¼	5¼	..
34	2	1	Chi RI&P 7%	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
10½	2	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	17	17	17	17
21½	6	..	Childs Company	300	7	6½	7	6
54¼	7¾	2	Chile Copper	20	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25	7¾	2	Chrysler	79800	54⅜	50½	54⅛	53½
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	17½	17½	17½	16¾
38	¾	..	City Ice & F pf	100	66	66	66	..
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
14¼	5	.25b	City Stores vtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22⅝	7	..	Clark Equipment	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
88	49	6	Colgate-Palm-P	4100	10½	9⅝	10	9½
26	3	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	66	66	66	66
17⅝	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	19¼	17⅞	18½	18½
84	11½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4	3¾	3¾	4
51	15¾	..	Colo F & I pf	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
42¾	12½	..	Colo & Southern	310	35	31¼	32½	31¾
28½	8	.50a	Colo & So 1pf	160	21	20	20	20
83	50½	6	Columbia Gas	24100	11¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
28	6⅜	..	Columbia G pf A	600	51½	51	51¼	51¼
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	300	24	23¼	24	22¼
19	..	..	Comm Credit	1500	64	59¾	62	58
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	5200	19¼	18	19¼	18½
39½	16	2	Comm Cred A	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
25½	18⅜	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	100	37	37	37	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	120	24	24	24	..
57¾	9	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	35¾	34¾	35	34½
6¼	1¾	..	Comwth & So	20700	31⅞	29½	31¾	30¼
60½	19	6	Comwlth & S pf	26500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
27⅝	7¾	1	Conde Nairn	1500	19½	18¾	19¼	19¼
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	1400	24	23¼	23¼	23½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	7	6¾	7	3
14¾	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	600	3	2½	2½	3
64½	35½	3	Consol Gas	4700	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10½
99	62	5	Consol Gas pf	18700	38¾	34¼	34¾	35½
5½	..	..	Consol Laundries	400	83	81⅞	81⅞	82½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	200	2	2	2	2
108	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	34700	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅛
3¼	¼	..	Consol Oil pf	100	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105½
4½	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1½	1	1½	1
18¼	3	..	Container B	1700	17	16¾	17	16¾
3½	½	..	Cont Baking A	1800	6¾	6½	6¾	2
64	36	4	Cont Baking B	7400	1¾	1	1	1
78¾	35¾	2½	Cont Baking pf	1900	51½	49	49	51½
17½	3½	..	Cont Can	3500	75	73½	74½	73⅜
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dis Fibre	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4¼	1	..	Cont Insurance	3700	24	23¾	23	23½
10⅝	4⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	1½	1	1	1
90¾	45¾	3	Cont Oil	11700	18¼	17¼	17¾	17¾
7½	2¾	..	Corn Products	3400	76	73	75½	73
39½	22	2‡	Coty	1900	3¾	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
14¾	2½	..	Cream of Wheat	1400	28¼	27½	28¼	27⅝
65	14½	..	Crosley Radio	300	8	7¾	8	7¾
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	5600	29¼	27	28¼	27¼
83	16	4	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	..
8½	1	..	Crown Will P 1pf	20	47	47	47	..
37½	9	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	4
60¾	16	..	Crucible Steel	400	21½	20	21½	4
4⅜	1½	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48	45	45	45
11½	1½	..	Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
68	10	..	Cuban Am Sug	3400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	210	18½	17	18⅜	17
32¼	6½	..	Cudahy Packing	1400	37½	35¾	36	37½
66	30	..	Curtis Publishg	2200	15½	14½	14⅞	14½
4⅝	1½	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	44	44	44	..
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅜
21	4¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
			Cutler Hammer	700	10½	10½	10½	10½

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18⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11½	11½	11¼
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	5500	29½	27½	28⅝	26½
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1900	54½	51	54	51⅝
44	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5800	24½	23¼	24⅜	23¼
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	5	5	5	5
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	27½	27	27¼	27
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28½	28½	28¼	29
38½	12	1.80‡	Dome Mines	3900	32¾	31½	32¾	31¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
93¾	32½	2‡	du Pont de Nem	22700	93¼	88⅝	93¼	88⅝
117	97½	8	du Pont deb	300	119¼	112	113	113
102⅛	88	8	Duquesne Lt pf	30	91	90	90	..

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89¾	46	5	Eastman Kodak	3800	82	78¼	80	78½
6	⅛	..	Eaton Mfg	1700	16¾	13½	13⅞	13
24½	4	..	Elkington Schild	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
27½	10	..	Elkington S pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	19	17½	18⅜	17½
4¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	12200	4¼	3¾	3¾	3⅞
36½	9¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6300	4½	3¾	4⅛	3⅜
32⅝	6½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	8¾	8¼	4¾	4½
84	21	2	El Pwr&L 6% pf	70	84	84	84	84
6	⅝	..	Elec Sto Battery	900	8¼	7¼	7⅜	7½
14⅜	4	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	600	44	43	43⅝	42½
47	12⅜	..	Engineers Pub S	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
49⅜	13¼	..	Engineers P S 5pf	800	4½	4¼	4¼	..
12⅜	6¼	1	Engineers PS ww	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
25⅝	6¾	..	Equitable Off Bld	300	13	12½	12½	12¾
29½	4⅞	..	Erie RR	200	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
10	⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	1500	15	14½	15	14⅝
18¼	3	..	Evans Products	400	16	16	16	15⅝
			Eureka Vacuum	900	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
				100	6¾	6¾	6	6¾

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	7½	7	7½	..
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	33	33	33	33½
100	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	90	90	90	..
72	18	..	Fed M & S pf	400	71	70	71	..
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Pr	300	6½	6	6	6
6¾	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1½
30	7½	.60‡	Fed'd Dept Sto	700	18½	18¼	18¼	..
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	24½	23¼	24½	23½
21¼	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	2300	20½	18½	19⅜	18½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	54½	53¾	54	54
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1700	14	13	14	..
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19½	19¼	19½	18⅞
23¾	2	..	Foundation	900	19½	13½	14¼	13
49¾	19½	2	Freeport Texas	1400	45¾	44¼	44⅝	44½
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	20	20	20	17½

—G—

12	2⅝	..	GenAm Inv	800	7	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	3500	33¾	31¾	32⅞	32½
27	11	2	Gen Asphalt	1200	16	15¼	16	15¾
20⅞	4	..	Gen Baking	3200	11¼	10¾	11	10⅝
11½	2¼	..	Gen Baking pf	20	103	103	103	..
23	2¼

Financial: News and Comment

Senate Inquiry Exposes Detroit Banking Methods

Pecora Says Group Made Good Showing by Devious Bookkeeping

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Testimony coming out of the Senate committee inquiry into the Detroit bank situation showed that a campaign was organized among the 23 banks and trust companies composing the Guardian group in 1930 to make as good a financial showing as possible in the annual report by maneuvering accounts to reduce the "bills payable" item.

The method adopted, as shown by Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the committee, was for the Guardian National Bank, the keystone of the group, to advance funds to other units with which to liquidate bills payable. For example, if a unit bank had borrowed $25,000 from the parent bank and deposited collateral, this amount would normally be listed under bills payable. However, to reduce this amount, the parent bank prior to examination, would deposit $25,000, with which the unit paid off its bill, and in return gave the parent bank a "CD" (certificate of deposit).

Fictitious Impression

The effect of this was to give the fictitious impression of an advantageous increase in deposits, at the same time that the debit item was reduced to a proportionate amount.

A letter from Mr. Lord dated January, 1931, to all the directors of the Guardian Detroit Bank called attention to favorable press accounts of an increase in the bank's deposits to a new peak of $124,000,000; and at the same time called attention to the fact that the 1930 consolidated report of all the unit banks showed that none of them had owed a cent to any person or institution at the end of that year.

The group's annual report for 1929 showed $21,827,000 in bills payable. Its 1930 report showed none. Then, in its 1931 report, the item reappeared, totaling $21,842,000.

Mr. Pecora also read today the minutes of the meeting of the public relations committee of the Guardian Detroit group, June 25, 1931, which said:

"It was finally decided that this consolidated statement should be printed in the Standard form rather than in the 'understandable' form as it had been originally set up. It was felt that the understandable form was devised at a time when conditions warranted such a statement, whereas the situation now is entirely different. . . ."

Mr. Pecora explained the "understandable" form was adopted some years back by the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, which "a child of 12 could understand." Apparently the bankers felt the public should get the simple version when things were going well, but that is was better to use the technical form when they were facing financial disaster.

Effort at Concealment

The $500,000,000 Guardian Detroit Union group for the three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932, evidence today disclosed for the first time, was issuing two sets of reports. One set went to the Michigan State Securities Commission, and showed steadily mounting deficits. The other report went to the stockholders and the public—it breathed optimism and confidence, stimulated by the high dividend policy which the bank adopted to further its purpose of buoying up confidence.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel of the committee, branded the discovery of the discrepancy today as a "studious effort at concealment." Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, declared the statements sent to the public were "half truths." Off the record, experts of the committee declared that under the strict British Securities Act the bank officials would certainly have been indictable for the concealment of pertinent facts. Although agents of the Department of Justice are following proceedings here it is questionable whether the activities of the holding company come within the range of the loose United States and state banking laws of the period.

The evidence given today raises in graphic form the fundamental question asked by the Senate committee from the beginning—how much is the man in the street, the Tom, Dick and Harry who has money to invest, entitled to know of the proceedings of the big financial machines into which he puts his money? The Detroit banking group crashed in 1932, precipitating the national bank holiday, but up to a few months prior to the disaster the readers of its reports would have supposed that it was riding a wave of prosperity.

Here is a true picture of what the banking group was actually experiencing—in 1930 it reported to the State Securities Commission a deficit of $39,000; in 1931, $288,000; and in 1932, $714,000. The banking group, however, presented an amazingly different picture to the public. It had adopted a policy of high dividends, and was afraid to interrupt them lest it alarm investors. Consequently in 1930 it declared dividends of $4,930,991; in 1931, $3,085,416; in 1932, $375,134, when it might otherwise have retrenched.

British Guiana to Have Another Mining Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEMERARA, British Guiana—The Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., a company incorporated in England with a capital of £250,000 has been registered in Demerara, British Guiana.

The company plans big mining operations in the British Guiana hinterland. Three mining engineers attached to the company and a party of 20 laborers have gone up the Mazaruni River on the first prospecting expedition. They will probably be in the fields for three months.

Revenue Freight Loading Reports Most Favorable

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 16 were 554,832 cars, an increase of 17,329 over the preceding week, marking the first time since 1919 that revenue freight loadings have shown an increase over the corresponding preceding week instead of the usual seasonal decline at this period of the year.

The total for the week of Dec. 16 was an increase of 39,063 over the like week in 1932 but was 26,338 lower than the corresponding week in 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loaded was 191,964 cars, a decrease of 2460 a load the preceding week but 44,002 higher than the corresponding week in 1932, but only 98 cars lower than 1931; less than carlot merchandise was 159,410, a decrease of 2694 below the preceding week and 314 below last year; grain and grain products, 29,810, an increase of 1271 over the preceding, 4319 above last year and 1398 above 1931; forest products, 19,887, a decrease of 465 cars below the preceding week, but 8026 cars over 1932 and 1736 above 1931; ore, 3369, an increase of 805 cars over the preceding week and 1316 above 1932; coal, 125,268, an increase of 18,899 over the preceding week but 19,535 below 1932 and 5449 above 1931; coke, 7651, an increase of 1386 over the preceding week, 973 above last year and 2205 above 1931, and livestock, 17,470, an increase of 587 over the preceding week and 276 over last year.

Commerce Up In Lower California Free Zone Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 22—Increased commercial activity has followed the opening of Tijuana and Ensenada, Lower California, as the only free ports on the Western Hemisphere.

Gov. Ogustin Alachea of the northern district of Lower California has ordered the two cities to operate as duty free zones, although all of the requirements had not been fulfilled.

The suddenness of the governor's act although the fences enclosing the zones to prevent smuggling are uncompleted, was seen as a measure to forestall the effects of United States repeal.

It was an attempt, foreign trade experts said, on the governor's part to inject new commercial life into the district which formerly depended heavily on the liquor trade from the United States.

The free trade zones, permitting all commodities except liquor to be brought in duty free, were authorized in an executive decree signed several months ago by President Abelardo Rodriguez. The tariff on liquors will be in effect for six months. The zones will exist for a 10-year period.

Lower California business men reported a sharp increase in their business during the first few days under the free port ruling. Large consignments of groceries, radios, automobiles and other commodities were brought across from southern California duty free, and placed on sale for substantially lower prices than formerly charged.

Mr. Karl Bushi, representative of a German-owned iron concern, has leased a property on the outskirts of Tijuana to erect a foundry and tinplate plants. Stock for the Tobine Trading Company, of Osaka, Japan, was reported en route so the concern can start operations in Tijuana soon.

Mexico Plans To Obtain Control Of Oil Industry

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Mexican Government plans to establish an organization to control the petroleum industry by regulating production, fixing prices and to enable domestic producers to compete with foreign companies, now in control of a major share of the country's oil business.

One of the principal aims of the organization, which will be financially supported by the Government, will be to increase the amount of Mexican capital investments.

Principal sources of production, refining and transportation now are in the hands of foreign concerns.

Plans were announced last night by President Abelardo Rodriguez in the latest of a series of requests to Congress for extraordinary powers, under which he will have almost complete control of the Government for the next nine months. Approval of his request was considered certain.

Under the project, the President would be authorized to establish a stock company with an original capital of no less than 10,000,000 pesos (currently about $2,770,000). The stock cannot be purchased by foreigners.

This company is to accomplish purposes outlined by the President, including regulation of prices and production.

Carolina Cotton Mills Give Employees Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec 22 — Several hundred cotton manufacturing plants of the Carolinas will give their employees Christmas season vacations, ranging from seven to 10 days, in compliance with the industry's plan to curtail production in December 25 per cent to prevent unwieldy accumulation of products.

Only a relatively small percentage of the Carolina mills will change the daily schedule of work hours to effect this reduction in production, according to information obtained from various sources. Reports from manufacturers here indicate that the industry estimates the curtailment in December will prevent development of disorganized conditions in the cotton goods markets and prove more satisfactory over the next several months for the employees.

Christmas Bonus Payments Showing Signs of Revival

Wall Street Not So Well Equipped Financially as Formerly

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Wall Street, once a lavish Santa Claus, is letting the rest of the country set the pace in Christmas bonuses this year.

Slim profits in the brokerage and banking business were cited today as the reason "the Street" is unable to revive its custom of gayer days when the payment of bonuses was a year-end custom.

The largest Christmas bonus so far announced for this year in Wall Street is that of Redmond & Co., a stock exchange firm, which will give employees bonuses equivalent to 20 per cent of each employee's yearly wage.

Some houses of Wall Street indicated today that the question of bonuses to clerical workers would be decided tomorrow. A few firms already have announced that bonuses of one or two weeks' pay will be tucked into the stockings of their workers.

Without exception, so far as a canvass today showed, the major Wall Street banks will refrain from giving extra compensation to their employees this year.

Former Happy Days

In gayer days, when the market rode a high horse, most brokers and banks made it a practice to reward workers with substantial bonuses at Christmas time. At one time "the Street" understood that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. paid bonuses equal to the annual salaries of the employees.

Firms in other parts of the United States are generally following the rule of depression years, during which the Yuletime payment of extra compensation has, for the most part, been abandoned. There are, however, some significant exceptions.

One Atlanta (Ga.) investment firm, Brooke, Tindall & Co., has announced it will give employees bonuses equivalent to 12½ per cent of the employees' annual salary. The firm was organized in the summer of 1932.

In Chicago, the Tribune resumed its "regular" bonus rate paid in 1930 and the years preceding. The newspaper gave employees a bonus of half the regular rate in 1931, and suspended the gift in 1932.

The Homestake Mining Company, with headquarters at Lead, S. D., is giving bonus checks of $50 to each of its 2200 employees. The Oklahoma Tie & Supply Company is dividing a $10,000 Christmas present among 150 employees in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas.

More Bonus Payments

The Mansfield (Ohio) Tire & Rubber Company distributed $5000 yesterday to its approximately 1000 employees. Chicago's Harris Trust & Savings Bank tucked its usual $10 bill in a Christmas card to every one of its employees.

Bonus payments by Bird & Son Inc., a roofing manufacturer concern of Boston, are being resumed this year with distribution of between $80,000 and $90,000 to 1700 employees. The bonuses are apportioned on the basis of length of service, those of more than five years' service receiving a check equal to 4 per cent of their annual salary.

D. D. Peden, president of the Peden Company, a Houston (Texas) hardware concern, announced that net profits this year permitted resumption of the practice of paying bonuses—a practice interrupted by the market crash of 1929. The amount paid was not made public.

On the West Coast the Christmas spirit of employers is taking various forms. One San Francisco bank is giving its employees 100,000 pounds of turkey. Another is making employees happy with checks for two weeks' additional pay, while a third is contributing one month's pay to its employees' pension fund.

Corn-Hog Control Program Will Give Iowa $40,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa—Dec. 22—With corn loans having been placed in more than one-fifth of Iowa counties during the first week in which loan blanks were obtained, it is estimated that $40,000,000 will soon be available for circulation in Iowa as a result of this feature of the corn-hog control program. It also practically assures unanimous acceptance of the reduction in corn acreage and control of hog production which were so unpopular when first announced.

A month ago some country elevators were offering as little as 13 cents a bushel for new corn, and now Uncle Sam offers 45 cents a bushel as a loan for corn stored on the farm if the farmer will but later sign the corn-hog contract for adjusting production.

There is no restriction as to the size of the loan except that of a minimum on 50 bushels of corn. The farmer pays only 4 per cent on the loan and in the event the market value drops below 45 cents when the loan becomes due Uncle Sam takes the corn.

This loan is intended to tide the farmer over until he shall have received all the benefits for reducing production to be paid from the processing tax. This will be $5 a head for hogs on 75 per cent of his former production and 30 cents a bushel for corn that otherwise might have been raised on the acreage taken out of production. For an Iowa county with 100,000 hogs and 100,000 acres of corn yielding 40 bushels an acre there will be approximate benefits paid of $315,000 shortly after the first of the year and $300,000 more during the following year.

Definition of Terms Needed In Evaluating Money Policy

Expert Shows Necessity of Differentiating Between Depreciation of Currency Within and Without Country—Discusses Inflation and Gold

By **Walter W. Ross**

Manager of Foreign Department, C. W. Young & Co., Inc., New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most difficult and important problems faced today by the holder of invested capital is that of steering a safe course through the current maze of confusing and conflicting statements regarding the present status of the American dollar and its bearing on the future economic and financial situation of the country, on the price level, on securities, on future taxation, and on the business outlook generally. To arrive at any clear understanding of this problem, it is first necessary to redefine certain of the terms now being so promiscuously used—particularly such terms as "currency depreciation," "inflation," "currency devaluation" and "going off the gold standard."

Currency Depreciation

After a currency has ceased to have a fixed value in terms of gold, two closely related standards, by which the loss of value of such a currency can be measured, automatically begin to operate:

1. A currency may depreciate in terms of what it will buy in its own country as measured by the rise in prices of commodities and services.

2. It may depreciate in terms of another country's currency as measured by the rate of exchange between the two countries.

While it is true that the two standards of valuation are always straining toward parallelism, it is also true that these two forms of depreciation may not move in correspondence for very long periods. For instance, since Great Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931, the pound sterling has depreciated externally by, roughly, 30 per cent; but internally it will buy approximately as many goods and services now as two years ago. One of the principal reasons why conformity between internal and external values of a currency may be postponed for long periods is that many people at home, and many more abroad, take the view that a currency which has gone off gold may seriously depreciate internally. Accordingly, they try to convert this currency into other exchanges and thus precipitate by their heavy demands on the foreign exchange market severe external depreciation of their country's currency. To cite another example, between March and September, the internal value (purchasing power) of the dollar, had fallen by about 10 per cent, but externally it had depreciated by more than 30 per cent. One of the principal reasons for this strongly adverse effect upon the external value of a currency that has gone off gold is a psychological one—"fear of flation."

Inflation

What is inflation? Broadly speaking, inflation comes about through a change in the relationship between money and goods. There is a tendency for money to become worth less in goods if it multiplies more rapidly than goods, and it is this expansion of money (including bank deposits) which, when it leads to loss of value, is known as inflation. The following instances may serve to illustrate the two principal forms of the inflationary process.

During the war, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy were forced to purchase vast amounts of materials at any cost, and money and government bonds were issued in unlimited amounts to pay for these goods. This large and ever-increasing demand for goods resulted in a consistent rapid rise of prices which eventually became a cumulative process that could not be checked at all in Germany when the war was over, resulting in a complete wiping out of the value of the German mark. In Belgium, France, and Italy this same cumulative process of flight of currency into goods was arrested only under great difficulties long after the war and resulted in the devaluation of the respective currencies at one-fourth or less of their former parity value. These are typical examples of involuntary and uncontrolloble inflation.

In contrast to these uncontrollable inflations, governments may resort to a policy of "deliberate inflation" in order to stimulate business activity. In a time of acute business depression, the difficulty is not one of inability to produce, but of stimulating the demand for goods. To make goods available, the producer must be given a fair prospect of profit. In the depth of a depression this can hardly be done without raising the price of his product, for his cost of production usually has not fallen so far as the market value of his output. Thus the object of deliberate inflation is to accelerate business activities, reduce unemployment, increase incomes and profits (purchasing power), and thereby increase the demand for the products of industry and agriculture. Under these circumstances inflationary policies of a government may be regarded favorably, and as being constructive, because there is little likelihood that such an inflation will "get out of hand," provided, of course, that the inflationary measures adopted are not so obviously unsound and radical as to disturb the confidence of the people in the inherent soundness of the currency of the country.

Devaluation

A currency is said to be devaluated when its gold content has been reduced by law. In effect, devaluation is the official recognition of a depreciation which has already taken place. Thus it is possible that depreciation of a currency can proceed without any official act of devaluation, while devaluation can be effected without any further depreciation.

"Off the Gold Standard"

A country is on the gold basis and its paper currency passes as a medium of exchange on a par with gold as long as the people of that country accept at face value the promise of its government that for each dollar or pound or franc of its paper money, it will pay the holder a definite weight in gold. When a government goes off the gold standard, it means that the paper money will not any longer be accepted in exchange for gold, which, in turn, means in effect actual repudiation of the government's obligation. It means, furthermore, that by such action, all debts automatically are scaled down to the extent to which the paper money of the country depreciates in comparison with gold. While the "fear of inflation" and speculation at home and abroad usually will bring about a temporary rise in the prices of commodities when a country goes off gold, the fact remains that as long as the country refrains from issuing additional paper currency or excessively large amounts of bonds, there is no reason whatever why there should be any change in the level of commodity prices. Great Britain's monetary policy during the past two years bears out this point. If, on the other hand, a government begins to issue large amounts of "greenbacks" or bonds to finance non-productive expenditures, commodity prices are bound to rise.

The World's Business

Silver

THE silver-purchase scheme is wrapped in as much mystery as the gold-purchase scheme. The same reason applies. It is hoped to make it appear far more important than it really is. By important I mean inflationary. How important or inflationary it is may be judged from a few figures. All forms of money (excluding currency) in use in the United States, according to the last issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, amounts to $42,000,000,000. Currency, according to the same publication, totals $5,500,000,000. That gives a total of around $47,500,000,000. Now, the maximum that can be added to the currency under the President's plan is $25,000,000. For there is about an ounce of silver in a dollar. With production in the United States at around 24,000,000 ounces, that means that, at the maximum, only $25,000,000 could be minted. Compare $25,000,000 with $47,000,000,000. Reduced to a percentage, the maximum possibility of the new plan is the addition of 0.05 per cent to American money supplies! Not much inflation here!

* * *

Defaults

Dr. Max Winkler, in the best study we have so far seen on foreign bonds, called "Foreign Bonds—An Autopsy," gives some interesting figures of the extent of defaults by foreign governments. The figure amounts to $22,300,000,000, with interest due and unpaid at $12,500,000,000, and accumulating at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, equivalent to over $2000 a minute. It is certainly time that creditors and debtors got together and made a serious effort to compose these obligations. One hardly knows who has been more at fault. I would give the palm to the creditors. At no time in history, so it seems to me, have creditors been so impervious to requests for debt readjustments. Perhaps, however, the creditors would pass the palm on to the politicians, who have insisted that the drop in prices, the ultimate cause of most of the defaults, was merely a temporary phenomenon and would soon correct itself.

* * *

Autarchy

What the Germans call autarchy and other people self-sufficiency is having strange results. Copper in Chile is good and cheap. Indeed, I am told, but cannot verify the statement, that it is the lowest-cost ore in the world. In the old days, therefore, a world market for Chile copper would be assured. The fact now is that it has been completely bottled up in Chile by the tariffs, quotas and other obstacles raised against it. France was the country to take action cutting off Chile's last remaining market.

* * *

R. F. C. Debentures

Miners who bring their gold to the Government are paid in Reconstruction Finance Corporation debentures. These are selling on a discount basis varying from one-eighth to seven-eighths of 1 per cent in the open market. Naturally the miners sell them immediately. They want the cash. If the debentures are selling at a discount, this means that they are not getting $34.06 an ounce for their gold, but $34.06 minus the fractional discount.

* * *

Selling Bonds Direct

It is the expectation in circles close to the Administration that before next April the United States Government will have embarked upon the investment security business. Instead of allowing the banks to be the medium for the sale of government bonds, in other words, it will offer them direct to the public. Several billion are due to come on the market before next April. H. B. E.

States Raising Public Utility Taxes Sharply

Many Increased Imposts in Recent Months—Levy on Sales or Income

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—There has been a sharp uptrend in tax burdens to which public utilities have been subject during the past two years, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a current survey which continues in part:

"Since Sept. 1, electric companies have been paying the 3 per cent federal tax on domestic and commercial power sales. In recent months a large number of states have levied or increased taxes on sales of gas and / or electricity, and a few cities have done likewise.

"States which now impose special taxes on the utility business are listed below. These imposts are levied either directly against the utility companies or as a general sales or corporate income tax.

Alabama—0.4 mills per kilowatt hour sold.

Arizona—2 per cent of gross from gas and electricity for domestic and commercial purposes and ½ of 1 per cent for industrial.

California—Raised tax from 7½ per cent of gross to 9.

Florida—1½ per cent of gross revenues.

Georgia—3-10 of 1 per cent of gross.

Illinois—2 per cent sales tax (In dispute as to application to utilities).

Indiana—1 per cent of gross from gas and electricity.

Kansas—2 per cent of gross.

Louisiana—Franchise tax of approximately 3 per cent of gross from electricity.

Michigan—3 per cent of gross.

Mississippi—2 per cent of gross from domestic and commercial sales; 1 per cent from industrial.

Nevada—2 per cent of gross revenues.

North Carolina—Raised tax from 5 to 6 per cent of gross.

North Dakota—12 per cent of gross earnings.

Ohio—2.35 per cent excise tax.

Oklahoma—1 per cent general sales tax.

South Carolina—0.5 mills per kilowatt hour generated.

South Dakota—1 per cent of gross under general income tax.

Vermont—0.5 mills per kilowatt hour generated.

Washington—3 per cent of gross from electricity and 2 per cent from gas.

West Virginia—4 per cent on domestic and commercial electric sales; 3 per cent on other electric and from natural gas; 2 per cent on other revenues.

In Arizona and Michigan the tax may be passed on to customers.

Industrial Codes Working Out Well, Says Manufacturer

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22 (AP)—Robert L. Lund, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that the codes governing industry are working out well.

Prediction that "in the not-far-distant future the sun of prosperity will break through the clouds," Mr. Lund said:

"We have progressed far enough for an examination of what has been accomplished. In each case results, in the opinion of the industries themselves, are definitely favorable.

"The Recovery Act, it is certain, stimulated business activity until July, and the decline since reflects a reaction which was to have been expected. Labor difficulties and monetary uncertainties have contributed to this reaction."

Labor provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act have had the effect of creating division between employer and employee, he said.

Wholesale Prices Off in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP) — Wholesale commodity prices were reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be fractionally lower in November than in October.

In its monthly study of 784 commodities the Bureau's index figure for November was 71.1 as compared with 71.2 for October. The year 1926 is used as 100 in figuring the index.

"Between October and November," said Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, "decreases in prices were reported for 105 items, increases for 181 while in 453 instances no change occurred.

"Although price declines were reported for only one-fifth of the commodities covered these decreases were sufficiently large to offset the advances in other commodities and thus caused the total index to move slightly downward. Among the important price declines which accounted for the drop in the index number were a 26 per cent fall for California Refining Gas, a 10 per cent decrease for livestock and poultry, 7½ per cent for silk and silk yarn, 6 per cent for cotton yarn, 5½ per cent for sheeting, fresh and cured meats and soap, 5 per cent for leather, 3 per cent for knit goods, 2½ per cent for raw and granulated sugar and 1½ per cent for hides and skins.

"For the sixth consecutive month current prices averaged higher than those in the corresponding month in the year before. The index shows an increase of more than 11 per cent over prices of November a year ago when the index was 62.9."

Mr. Lubin said "wholesale prices of farm products showed the largest price advance, the group as a whole rising by more than 1½ per cent over the previous month."

British Cotton Spinners Decide Upon Self Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A rise of a half-penny in the pound in the price of yarn is envisaged in a cotton-trade reorganization scheme drawn up by the American Mule Spinners Sub-committee in Manchester.

Ninety-three British firms, owning 8,320,000 spindles were represented at a recent meeting here presided over by Mr. Frank Platt, managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation to consider the question.

The committee recommended that all spinners of American medium counts, ranging from 27's weft to 64's weft, and 27's twist to 50's twist, should refuse to sell yarn unless the price for such yarn showed a return on all counts of at least one shilling per spindle per annum in the case of mule yarns. A mill of 100,000 mule spindles would thus, the committee said, be assured of £5000 toward the payment of its interest and depreciation based on 100 per cent.

Recommending the report the chairman referred to the deplorable position into which the industry had fallen and suggested that although there might be external causes contributing to the decline, the greatest factor had been that of internal competition, which was, in his opinion, even worse than the much discussed Japanese competition. Its rectification would, he claimed, effect improvement in the whole export position of Lancashire.

Brazil Cuts Debts 50 P. C. for Farmers And Cattle Raisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 22—The Provisional Government has issued a decree assuming responsibility for 50 per cent of all the debts contracted by Brazilian farmers and cattle breeders prior to June 30, 1933, in respect of loans guaranteed by mortgage or advances by banks. Creditors will receive from the Government, at par value, a corresponding amount in federal bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest and redeemable in 30 years. Creditors, who are themselves indebted to the banks, may pay 50 per cent of such debts in the new bonds at par, or these may be deposited with the Rediscount Bank as a guarantee of credit operations.

The Minister of Finance explains, in defense of the decree, that the Government's exchange control forced exporters to accept arbitrary rates of exchange for their bills; that as Brazil's exports are almost exclusively agricultural the effect of this control was felt chiefly by the farmers, whose prices were thereby kept at a low level. On the other hand this policy helped the Government to meet its foreign obligations, and benefited the public directly by keeping down the cost of living. It is only just, the Minister adds, that farmers should be compensated for their sacrifice, the economic life of the country being readjusted so as to distribute losses more equally.

Australian Business Conditions Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Dec. 22—After a tour of the Eastern States Mr. Oscar Seppelt, former president of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, said in an interview that there appeared to be a general industrial revival everywhere, and manufacturers, and commercial leaders were speaking in much more hopeful terms.

Mr. Seppelt said that firms which had been losing heavily during the last few years were now looking forward to better times, and they had grounds for their optimism. There were possibilities for many firms balancing their ledgers during the current year. There was a definite indication of the revival of the building trade, and associated industries in Australia were showing a distinct improvement in turnover compared with the previous year.

The government statistician has just issued figures which showed a general trade revival. Those referred to increased motor registrations, new wireless licenses, a much larger trade balance, more deposits in the savings banks, fewer bankruptcies, more companies registered and a steadily growing volume of exports. Taking a general view of the situation in Australia things are decidedly better.

Mobile Area Leads In Department Store Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 22—The local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was notified that the Atlanta Federal Reserve District, in which Mobile is located, led all others in the increase in department store sales for November, as compared with the like month last year, registering a gain of 15 per cent. Second place went to Dallas district with a gain of 13 per cent.

An average gain of 2 per cent was shown for the whole country. The report showed an average decrease in sales of 6 per cent for the whole country for the first 11 months of the calendar year—from January to November, inclusive.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 72

A quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending December 31, 1933, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1933. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Prices of Live Stock Showing Wide Gyrations

Some Kinds Close Sharply Higher, Others Lower Than Week Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—The cattle market was very irregular at the Union Stock Yards here this week, some kinds closing sharply higher than a week ago and others sharply lower, a change in the character of receipts causing a switch in demand to heavy offerings after lightweights had been selling relatively high for some time.

Only minor changes occurred in the hog and lamb markets during the week, both classes closing higher than Friday of last week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Small receipts of steers weighing over 1100 pounds and increased arrivals of short fed lightweight cattle caused an advance of 50-75 cents, in instances $1, on medium weight and heavy steers, while long yearlings sold about steady. Choice light heifer and mixed yearlings ruled weak to 25 cents lower, and common to good light offerings 50 cents to $1 lower. Mixed yearlings scored an extreme top of $6.85 early in the week, while $6.35 stopped the best of this class at the close. Long yearlings topped at $6.50, 1277-pound steers, $6, 1492 pounds, $5.35, and 1565 pounds, $5.15. Most medium weight and heavy steers sold at $5 upward at the close. The cow market held about steady, low cutters and cutters selling at $1.25-$2, and beef cows $2.25-$2.75. Bulls lost 15-25 cents, selling mainly at $2.75 downward. Vealers ruled strong, bulking at $4.25-$5.25, best $6. Stockers and feeders sold 25-40 cents lower, most western offerings going at $3.75-$4.75, and natives $2.50-$3.50.

The hog market closed strong to 10 cents higher on weights above 180 pounds, and packing sows compared with last Friday, while light lights and pigs lost 10-25 cents, increased receipts of underweight material causing pressure in the market.

Chicago receipts were the heaviest since January, 1932, on top of last week's huge supplies. Tuesday's top of $3.25 was the lowest since the first two weeks of the year. The week's top was $3.40, and closing peak $3.35. Late bulk 190-250 pounds averages sold at $3.25-$3.35, heavier weights $3.25 downward to $3 and below, while best 160-180 pounds brought $3-$3.30, light lights $2.60-$3, pigs $2-$2.50 and packing sows $2.35-$2.60, best up to $2.75.

Fat and feeding lambs closed 25 cents higher than late last week, and slaughter ewes ruled strong. Light receipts and continued broad shipping demand were important trade factors. The week's bulk fat lambs sold at $7.25-7.50, best quotable around $7.65. Kinds scaling 96-102 pounds turned late at $7-$7.35. Yearlings brought $5-$6, clipped lambs $5.75-$6.25, and slaughter ewes $1.50-$3.50, according to kind. Feeding lambs were scarce, a few loads 53-59 pound white faces going out at $6.

Notes Trend Back To Normal Business In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 22—Business conditions have greatly improved in South Carolina and there is a definite trend back to normalcy in all sectors which is being definitely speeded up by a general improvement in the attitude of the people toward the fight against depression in the support of the President's recovery program, according to Gov. I. C. Blackwood, of South Carolina, who came here for the Duke Endowment celebration.

"I have been in position to make rather close observations concerning the general tone of business and the attitude of the public minds throughout the State, as well as regards several divisions of the recovery program as it affects general conditions among our people, and it is apparent that definite good results are being realized from the expenditure of government money," Governor Blackwood said.

"With a fairly good cotton crop that will not be sold at less than 10 cents and a tobacco crop valued at approximately $15,000,000, thus making an aggregate of over $50,000,000 that will accrue from these two products, and with employment coming to many who have not had work at this time of year since 1929, the prospect over the State is rapidly becoming brighter and more hopeful.

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ABBOTT HOTELS CORP
KARL P. ABBOTT PRESIDENT

Six-Hour Day Plan For Railway Work Advanced by Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—Looking for a substantial improvement in railway employment as a result, the railway labor unions have decided to work for a six-hour day for the more than 1,000,000 rail workers of the country. The six-hour day, with no change in pay, was agreed upon yesterday as one of the most important things the rail unions will ask Congress to authorize when it meets again this winter.

Representatives of the rail unions have been holding a closed meeting here this week to complete their legislative program, yesterday deciding on the fundamental policies to be embodied in the final report.

In addition to the six-hour day, they decided to ask for a legal limit on the length of trains. A limit of 70 cars for freight trains, and 14 cars for passenger trains was agreed upon as desirable. Greater safety for both rail workers and passengers was declared to be the main object of this proposal, although increased employment would also result as the unions will also ask that full crews be provided for the reduced trains. A freight train of 70 cars, it was said, makes a train a half mile long, whereas there have been instances where freights of 200 cars have been operated, reaching to a mile and a half in length.

It is estimated that the proposed six-hour day would cost the railroads between $300,000,000 and $600,000,000 a year due to the fact that workers would receive the same pay for the shorter week that they now receive for the longer one.

Department of Justice To Aid in Liquor Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Liquor cases involving violations of the federal internal revenue laws will be temporarily handled by the Department of Justice, according to an announcement today by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings. Department agents will operate through the Alcoholic Beverage Bureau.

Ordinarily cases involving revenue laws fall under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Owing, however, to a scarcity of revenue agents, the Justice Department has been called upon for an indefinite period. Revenue laws include the checking and collection of taxes of legal liquor sales, and the action to be taken against tax evasion and sales from illicit stills.

Indian Library Adds 841 Books During 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—A report on the Allahabad Public Library covering 1932 states that 841 books were added to the library during the year, bringing the number of the collection to 38,563.

Sir Richard Gregory, editor of Nature (London), who visited the library, praised the institution. "I am astonished," he said, "to find such a remarkable collection of rare and reference books as exist here." Works on literature, history and sociology, fiction and books in Hindi were in great demand during the year.

American Water Works Output

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Company for the week ended Dec. 16 totaled 33,240,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 13 per cent over the output of 29,542,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1932.

Australia

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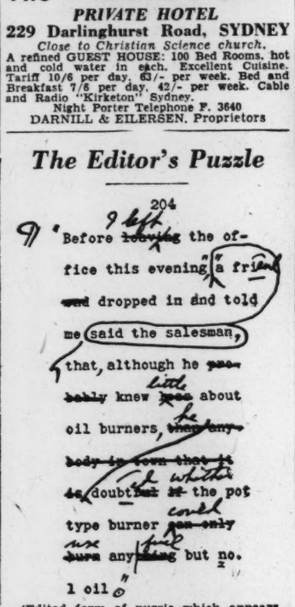
The Editor's Puzzle


204
9 left
Before leaving the office this evening a friend dropped in and told me said the salesman, that, although he probably knew little about oil burners, he ought to know that it doubtless is the pot type burner now only in use burn anything but no. 1 oil.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Time 'Turned Back' To First Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22—Turning back the hands of time for 1933 years, the Fels Planetarium, part of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum here, is giving daily showings of the heavens as they appeared on the first Christmas night to the dwellers of Bethlehem and Palestine.

In order to give this special showing of the skies for that date and location, it was necessary to turn back the planetarium instrument, which required a period of four hours, and to bring it to date again it will require the same length of time, according to Dr. James Stokley, associate director in charge of astronomy at the institute.

An interesting point of note regarding the constellations seen from Bethlehem on that night 2000 years ago is that the Southern Cross was visible well above the horizon. The North Star, too, Dr. Stokley pointed out, behaved in a manner entirely foreign to its present habits, revolving in a large circle throughout the year, instead of remaining the pole star as it does today.

The planetarium will continue showings of the sky of that date until Jan. 1.

Couples Observe 'Big Event'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATASCADERO, Calif.—In this little city almost midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, 19 couples joined recently in the celebration of their golden wedding anniversaries. All are residents of this community.

Florida

IT'S TIME TO HEAD SOUTH TO SUNNY ST. PETERSBURG

PICK UP and pack up and hit the sunshine trail to the bright spot on Florida's Gulf coast—St. Petersburg. Here happy folks in summer dress are playing outdoors under sunny skies. Golf courses are green, fish are biting, flowers are in bloom and the mockingbirds are singing. Why linger longer in the cold when it's so easy to come to the Sunshine City.

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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LOS ANGELES

Rudolph Regains Championship By Defeating Ponzi

Four Professional Stars Tied for Second Place as Tourney Ends

World-Pocket Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	7	2	80	6
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	3	68	8
William Mosconi, Ph'd'phia	6	3	65	10
J. S. Caras, Wilmington	6	3	74	14
George Kelly, Philadelphia	6	3	67	15
Pasquale Natalle, Chicago	5	4	56	20
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	4	5	43	9
Benjamin Allen, Kan. City	2	7	55	16
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	7	51	10
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	8	65	22

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—Erwin Rudolph of Chicago regained the world championship at professional pocket billiards at the South Wabash Recreation here last night. In the final game he defeated Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, the Italian champion, 125 to 113 in 18 innings. Ponzi entered a four-cornered tie for second place, which is being played off today and tomorrow.

Besides the diamond emblem going with the title, Rudolph was awarded $1600 and 15 per cent of the net gate receipts. He finished with a record of seven games won and two lost. He won a prize of $100 for the high run of the tourney, which was 80 balls.

Second, third, fourth and fifth places, being played off, involve cash prizes totaling $3500. The first four also qualify for the next title tourney without preliminaries. Others besides Ponzi in the tangle are George Kelly of Philadelphia, United States champion; James S. Caras Jr. of Wilmington, Del., runnerup last year, and William Mosconi of Philadelphia, eastern champion, with six victories and three losses each.

Rudolph, who last held the internation crown in started as if to make short work of the final contest. Ponzi was kind to him in leaving the balls spread wide after missing, and Rudolph ran 30 in his second effort and 49 in his third, leading, 80 to 15, at this point. Rudolph scored in two more innings, and then bumped into nine scoreless frames, in the middle of which he scratched three times in safety play, drawing a penalty of 15 balls. He had been leading, 98 to 62. Rudolph made up for this loss by a run of 26 before Ponzi got started, but when the latter happened, Ponzi looked like a sure winner.

Trailing, 105 to 68, Ponzi clicked off a run of 46, terminated by a scratch in the eighteenth. He called the 15 ball for the right corner pocket, scratched the balls and saw one drop into the named pocket. It was his cue ball, however, not the 15. Rudolph then stepped to the table and checked off 20 to win.

Rudolph—1 30 49 5 17 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 26 1 20—123. Scratches—10. Penalty—15. High run—49. Innings—18.

Ponzi—0 0 15 12 39 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 8 46—113. Scratches—9. High run—46. Innings—18. Referee—Joseph M. Ferguson, New York.

Cubs Force Reds To Third Place in Race

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	7	1	5	34	28	15
Boston	7	0	4	30	30	14
Providence	5	2	4	19	32	12
New Haven	4	2	7	21	28	10
Philadelphia	4	1	7	26	28	9

Result Dec. 21

Boston 5, Providence 3.

With the score tied at 2-all, the Bruins Cubs staged a third-period scoring rampage to defeat the Providence Reds, 5 to 3, at the Boston Garden last night and took second place undisputed in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The Reds showed signs of wearing down in the third period, having played Quebec the night before. The summary:

Boston	Providence
Harnott, Heximer, Halliday, lw	rw, Rivers, Taylor, Giroux
O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Weir, c	c, Gaudreault, Murray
Buckles, Filmore, Cunningham, rw	lw, Alexandre, Harrington
J. Jerwa, Mulligan, ld	rd, McVicar, Trapp
Davie, Mulligan, rd	ld, Nichols, Trapp, Lesieur
Jackson, g	g, Byrne

Score—Boston 5, Providence 3. Goals—F. Jerwa 2, Cunningham, Heximer, Buckles for Boston; Gaudreault, Giroux, McVicar for Providence. Assists—J. Jerwa 2, Filmore 2 for Boston; Gaudreault, Trapp, Murray for Providence. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Harvard Takes Lead In Quadrangular Chess Competition

H-Y-P-D Chess League

College	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Harvard	2	0	7	1
Yale	2	0	6½	1½
Princeton	0	2	2½	5½
Dartmouth	0	2	0	4

Individual Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	2	0
F. B. Stilmar '36S, Yale	2	0
S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard	2	0
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	2	0
J. B. Hickam '36, Harvard	2	0
E. A. Wendling '35S, Yale	1½	½
E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale	1	1
G. H. Lucas '36, Princeton	1	1
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	1	1
H. E. Schroeder '36, Harvard	1	1
E. J. Jackson '36, Princeton	½	1½
J. P. Dean '36, Dartmouth	0	2
H. Fowle '34, Dartmouth	0	2
E. L. Hilton '34, Dartmouth	0	2
E. M. Schara Jr. '37, Dartmouth	0	2
H. E. Clearman Jr. '34, Princeton	0	2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Harvard University enters the final round of the H-Y-P-D chess tournament at the Marshall Chess Club with a lead of half a point over Yale University, which the team will encounter today, as the result of a clean sweep over Dartmouth College in the second round, played yesterday.

Yale, which was leading as the result of a similar sweep in the first round, dropped one game and another was drawn in the Princeton series, and has 6½ points to 7 for Harvard. Princeton is third, with 2½, while Dartmouth has still to win a game. They will encounter each other in the final round. The summaries:

Harvard University 4		Dartmouth College 0		Openings
1. S. S. Coggan '34	1	John P. Dean '36	0	Queens Pawn
2. E. W. Marchand '36	1	Capt. R. J. Fowle '34	0	Sicilian
3. Capt. J. B. Hickam '36	1	E. L. Hilton '34	0	Reti
4. H. E. Schroeder '36	1	E. M. Schara Jr '37	0	Queens Gambit Declined

Harvard played white on odd boards.

Yale University 2½		Princeton University 1½		Openings
1. Capt. E. M Borsodi '34	0	Capt. E. T. McCormick '35	1	Reti
2. R. M. Ryder '37	1	H. E. Clearman Jr. '34	0	Indian Defense
3. E. A. Wendling '35S	½	E. J. Jackson '36	½	Sicilian
4. F. B. Stilmar '36S	1	G. H. Lucas '36	0	Kings Gambit

Fast Princeton Quintet Headed For Cage Honors

Tiger Basketball Team Is Undefeated in Several Pre-Season Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22—With a clean slate of victories in the preliminary season, the Princeton University basketball team successfully started its Eastern Intercollegiate League season Wednesday evening against the newcomer in the series, Harvard University, at Cambridge, with lively prospects for an even better season than last season the first of the régime of Herbert O. Crisler, as coach, with more than a possibility of recapturing the league championship, won two years ago and lost by a single point to University of Pennsylvania last season.

With three first line forwards, Capt. R. Kenneth Fairman '34, Karl H. Larsen '34, and John E. Seibert '34, playing their third year together and three members of last year's freshmen also giving great promise, as well as a number of regulars from last season, the 13 players listed on the roster, 11 of whom played in the preliminary games, are all counted on for brilliant play in the hard schedule to come.

Fairman, at left forward, has just completed his season as regular end on the football team, and was awarded the John P. Poe Memorial Cup this year for his performance on the gridiron. He has been a leading scorer ever since his freshman year, and was also the spearpoint of the attack in the preliminary games. Seibert, another senior, at right forward, is equally efficient, though less spectacular, and was leading scorer of the league last year.

In their support in the preliminary games was still another senior, James W. Samuels '34, who has been trailing the stars as substitute for the past two years, and a pair of juniors, John F. Weaver '35, and Edwards B Murray '35. Murray was originally scheduled as center, but has been moved over in the games as relief man so far.

Karl H. Larsen '34, at center, is the third of the veteran forwards, and his second man is John P. Jones '36, one of the discoveries of Crisler last year, and now a regular on both the football and basketball teams.

In the earlier part of the season, Robert K. Willett '34, a substitute for the past three years, was at left guard, but in the Rutgers game he gave place to another of the new discoveries of Coach Crisler from last year's freshmen, Hugh A. MacMillan Jr. '36, who has paired with John L. Grebauskas '35, a regular last year, in the guard positions. In the Harvard game, Willett was moved forward, and several other shifts were made.

Other members of the squad are Frank G. Hatfield '36, listed as a guard; E. Harlan Whitehead '35, a forward, and William T. Tilden 3d '36 listed as a guard, though playing forward in the Harvard game, a nephew of the famous tennis star.

A holiday trip will take the team west early next month, and then the league series will resume, with two games added in the intervals, against Rutgers and Williams, ending with the final battle at the Palestra against Pennsylvania, on March 10. The complete schedule:

Jan. 1—Wittenberg at Springfield, Ohio; 3—Ohio State at Columbus; 5—Syracuse at Syracuse; 9—Columbia at Princeton; 13—Dartmouth at Hanover; 17—Columbia at New York; 20—Rutgers at Princeton.

Feb. 9—Harvard at Princeton; 12—Cornell at Princeton; 16—Yale at Princeton; 19—Dartmouth at Princeton; 22—Yale at New Haven; 23—Williams at Williamstown; 28—Pennsylvania at Princeton.

March 3—Cornell at Ithaca; 10—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

College Basketball Results

Beloit 18, Monmouth 16.
Central Normal 32, Hanover 18.
Cornell 30, Toronto 13.
Earlham 53, Wittenberg 31.
Geneva 33, Rider 32.
Grinnell 30, Iowa S. T. 22.
Iowa State 28, Drake 25.
Kansas 41, Central T. 25
Kentucky 32, Tulane 22.
Michigan Normal 23, Ferris Institute 19.
N. D. State 41, Superior T. 32.
Northwestern 35, Nebraska 22.
Southeast T. 30, Millikin 26.
Southern Methodist 49, Okla. Aggies 35.
Southern T. 31, Illinois C. 26.
Temple 42, Michigan 32.
Wabash 34, Oakland City 21.

Morgan Reëlected Commodore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Junius S. Morgan has been reëlected commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Vice-Commodore W. A. W. Stewart and Rear Commodore E. Townsend Irvin also were reëlected. George A. Cormack continues as secretary and Richard Whitney as treasurer. The only committee changes were the election of Colgate Hoyt to the membership committee in place of Henry A. Bishop, and of Drake H. Sparkman to the house committee in place of R. Burnside Potter.

Sign Agreement With Pirates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Roy L. Thompson, president of Little Rock baseball club of the Southern Association, announced recently that the Travelers have formed an alliance with the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League. He said the Little Rock club would not become a Pittsburgh farm, but the agreement merely gave Traveler officials first chance at young players the Pirates wish to send to the minors for further seasoning.

British Golf Dates Shifted

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Dec. 22 (AP)—In order that members of the United States Walker Cup team might compete in both the British amateur and the United States open, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews yesterday announced a shift in dates. The Walker Cup matches, originally scheduled at St. Andrews, June 14-15, were moved up to May 11-12, while the dates for the British amateur were advanced one week from May 28 to May 21.

Tad Jones Defends Yale Team

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22 (AP)—T. A. D. Jones, former Yale football coach, yesterday told the local Rotary Club that this year's Eli squad had an keen a desire to win as any in Yale's history. He said a great injustice was done to the 1933 eleven when it was accused of prizing companionship more highly than football victories.

McGrath Defeats Perry

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 22 (AP)—Vivian B. McGrath, the young Australian tennis star with the two-fisted backhand, sprang a big upset today in the Anglo-Australian test series, defeating Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup star and United States singles champion, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

By-Plays

Open Season on Football Rules

THIS is not only the open season on college football coaches, but it is also the open season on the football rules. In another month or so, the rules committee will hold its annual meeting, at which time the rules for the 1933-34 season will be acted upon, and in the meantime officials and spectators are having more or less to say regarding how the present rules can be improved. Some of the football officials have already started things moving, and four proposals which they have made promise to receive considerable consideration, with some probability that one or more of them may become law next year.

The four changes proposed would make a forward pass into the end zone a touchback only on fourth down, change the sideline zone from 10 to 15 yards, permit either team to run on a blocked kick which does not pass the line of scrimmage, and put the goal posts back on the goal line. Of these four proposed changes, there is little prospect of the second and third being acted upon favorably. The present rules appear quite satisfactory. The other two, however, appear to have considerable merit and have a chance of receiving favorable action. Scoring touchdowns when inside of an opponent's 20-yard line has become more and more difficult, and if forward passes can be thrown into the end zone and the only penalty be an incompleted pass (except on fourth down), the offense should be considerably strengthened and scoring increased. There seems to be no good reason why this change should not be made. Moving the goal posts up to the goal line would also tend to increase scoring and strengthen the offense. The field goal has nearly become extinct, and it is pretty certain that if the posts were put back on the line more field goals would be tried and bigger scores made. It is interesting to note that in the playoff for the National Professional Football League championship, three field goals were kicked by the Chicago Bears, and these nine points figured large in their 23-to-21 victory. If the rule makers want to increase the popularity of the game, there is little question that they can do so by adopting the first and fourth of the above changes proposed by the officials.

* * *

Sympathizing for Connie Mack

Connie Mack, the tall, stately strategist, and the only manager the Philadelphia Athletics have ever had, is receiving much sympathy for the fact that he has sold off most of his star players and thus wrecked another championship baseball machine. This is not the first time that the famous manager has done this, as back in 1915, about a year after the Boston Braves astounded the world by taking four straight from the A's in the 1914 World Series, Mack broke up his first powerful club. Eddie Collins went to the Chicago White Sox. The Yankees took Rube Oldring. Wally Schang, Jack Barry, Bob Shawkey, Joe Bush and Amos Strunk went to the Red Sox. Later, Frank "Home Run" Baker moved over to the Yankees. Eddie Plank and Chief Bender jumped to the Federal League.

More than 10 years of building and Mack had another pennant winner, capturing high honors in the American League in 1929, 1930 and 1931. The "Big Five" of that championship club were Al Simmons, Jimmy Foxx, Bob Grove, George Earnshaw and Mickey Cochrane. But today only Foxx remains. Simmons is breaking down fences for the White Sox. Earnshaw will be in the same lineup next season. Cochrane has succeeded Bucky Harris at Detroit in the capacity of player-manager. The Red Sox have bought Grove. Bishop, Haas, Dykes and Walberg, also on the last championship club, have all changed uniforms. And now, according to reports, Connie Mack will try again. It is a hard job building major-league baseball champions these days; but Connie Mack is such a brilliant baseball strategist and able manager that it probably will not be long before the other club managers who are trying to win an American League pennant will need more sympathy than Connie Mack.

* * *

A Combination Broken Up

When Chuck Klein and Jimmie Foxx won the 1933 National and American League batting championships, respectively, they gave to Philadelphia the honor of being the second city in major-league baseball history which had had the honor of holding the batting championship in both leagues the same season. St. Louis is the other city that has held that honor, and Rogers Hornsby of the Cardinals and George Sisler of the Browns held them twice, once in 1920 and again in 1922. The selling of Klein to the Cubs has broken up this partnership; but Philadelphia still has a good chance of winning one of the titles again next year, as Connie Mack has refused to part with Foxx. Now can the Phillies develop another batter to win the National League championship away from Chuck Klein?

Yale Club on Heels Of the Undefeated Harvard Club Team

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Harvard Club I	6	0	12	3	1.000
Yale Club	5	1	22	8	.833
University Club	5	2	22	13	.714
Princeton Club I	4	2	16	14	.667
Montclair A. C.	3	3	16	14	.560
Harvard Club II	2	4	15	15	.333
Downtown A. C.	2	4	12	18	.333
Princeton Club II	1	5	4	26	.167
Union League Club	0	7	6	29	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Yale Club managed to keep within hailing distance of the unbeaten Harvard Club first team in the metropolitan squash racquets Class A team championship when the seventh round was played yesterday, but had a terrific battle to win from the Harvard Club seconds before they could win at 3 to 2, Willard K. Rice, the Harvard Club captain, battled with A. S. Barker for hours before the latter won the deciding match at 5—15, 15—13, 15—17, 15—5, 15—11.

The other winners were University Club, which took third place by scoring over Downtown Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, also 5 to 2, and the two Princeton Club teams. The first team defeated Montclair Athletic Club at home, though the latter had Harry F. Wolf, national squash tennis champion in its lineup, 3 to 2. Wolf lost the deciding match to D. A. Lowry, 15—12, 13—16, 15—10, 15—11. Union League Club was the victim of the second team, also 3 to 2.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship — Seventh Round

Yale Club 3, Harvard Club II 2

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., 3—15, 15—9, 15—4, 15—10.

J. D. Hall, Harvard Club II, defeated R. A. Goodwin, 15—2, 18—16, 18—17.

B. N. Everett, Harvard Club II, defeated G. H. Cox, 15—9, 8—15, 16—17, 15—13, 15—10.

A. S. Barker, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Rice, 5—15, 15—13, 15—17, 15—5, 15—11.

W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, defeated L. H. Rouillon, 7—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—11.

University Club 3, Downtown A. C. 2

D. P. Kingsley, University, defeated Earl Goldthorp, 16—14, 15—12, 12—15, 12—15, 18—15.

Murray Vernon, Downtown, defeated W. D. Banks, 15—12, 12—15, 15—9, 14—15, 15—14.

D. J. Nightingale, University, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 14—16, 15—11, 15—9, 15—10.

H. W. Putnam, Downtown, defeated S. H. Philbin, 15—14, 16—14, 11—15, 15—10.

F. B. Alexander Jr., University, defeated J. R. Mac Neille, 15—12, 15—16, 15—7, 15—8.

Princeton Club I 3, Montclair A. C. 2

W. E. Coyle, Montclair, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, 15—10, 16—14, 15—12.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club I, defeated J. F. Callanan, 15—12, 15—16, 9—15, 15—7.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated M. MacLeod, 5—15, 15—14, 15—17, 16—15, 15—8.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club I, defeated W. W. Cole, 15—7, 17—15, 9—15, 15—12.

D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club I, defeated H. F. Wolf, 15—12, 13—16, 15—10, 15—11.

Princeton Club II 3, Union League Club 2

J. S. Reynolds, Princeton Club II, defeated Joseph Campbell, 15—8, 15—8, 10—15, 17—16.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club II, defeated A. J. Scherer, 15—6, 15—12, 15—12.

B. B. Adams, Princeton Club II, defeated Rushmore Patterson, 18—16, 9—15, 15—10, 14—15, 15—11.

J. V. Voe, Union League Club, defeated E. F. Beddall, 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

D. K. Keep, Union League Club, defeated J. C. Tappin, 15—8, 15—11, 15—13.

Dartmouth Tennis Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 22—The Dartmouth College varsity tennis team will follow its regular schedule at the expense of the players, it was announced yesterday. The tennis team was included in the cut made by the athletic council in the interest of economy. The tennis letter men voted that the players defray the cost of the program and use the amount allowed them by the athletic council for participation in the intercollegiates.

Walker Hockey Cup Is Brought Back Into Circulation

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—The curiosity of a newspaper man and the generosity of a hockey fan have brought back into circulation a big silver trophy, which has been gathering dust in a pawnshop since its mysterious disappearance several years ago.

Retired, like its donor, for some time, the cup will be presented officially tonight as the championship trophy of the newly formed Eastern Amateur Hockey League, to be known as the "Mayor James J. Walker Cup."

Walker presented the cup to the now defunct Metropolitan Amateur Hockey Association in 1925. It was won the next year by the Knickerbocker Hockey Club, and when the association and the club went out of business, disappeared from view.

A New York sports writer strolling near Madison Square Garden saw it in a window, investigated and brought the matter to the attention of Col. John Reed Kilpatrick, president of the Garden. Kilpatrick paid off the loan of $50 for which it was held and tonight will present it to Frederick W. Ruben, chairman of the A. A. U. hockey committee, as a trophy for league competition.

Three of the six clubs which competed in the defunct Metropolitan League, the St. Nicks, New York Athletic Club and the Crescent-Hamiltons of Brooklyn, now are in the new eastern circuit. The presentation will be made preceding the meeting of two of them at the Garden, N. Y. A. C. and the Crescent-Hamiltons.

Other members of the Eastern League are the Bronx Hockey Club, Baltimore Orioles, Atlantic City Sea Gulls and the Hershey (Penna.) club.

Macdonald Smith Leads

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP)—The veteran Carnoustie Scot, Macdonald Smith, blazed his way into the lead among the qualifiers for the $4000 Pasadena open golf championship yesterday with a scintillating 67, four strokes under par for the Brookside municipal course. Close behind him in second place, in spite of the fact he three-putted three greens, was Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., with a 69, a score that came after unusually strong iron play to offset his putting weaknesses. Oliver Sleepy of Long Beach, Calif., recently turned professional, finished even with par 71 in third place, as he was tied with Pete Lamb of San Bernardino. Smith's card included five birdies and he was over par only on the seventh. The majority of his putts for birdies needed only a stroke of a foot or so. Runyan, not nearly so steady, ran down a 25-footer for his birdie 3 on the fourth and sank one 12 feet away at the short thirteenth. He missed a mashie niblick on the fifteenth and had to be content with a 6 and, with a par 4 needed at the eighteenth for a 68, he blew a two-foot putt.

Oregon State Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Eight games, with two more in prospect, have been announced as scheduled for the 1934 Oregon State College football team. Sept. 22 and Oct. 13 are still open dates. The Sept. 29 contest with the University of San Francisco will be played at night. The schedule follows: Sept. 28—San Francisco at Corvallis. Oct. 6—Stanford at Portland; 20—Southern California at Los Angeles; 27—Washington State at Pullman. Nov. 3—Washington at Seattle; 10—Oregon at Eugene; 17—Montana at Corvallis; 24—University of California at Los Angeles, at Los Angeles.

Co-Captains at Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon football team for 1934 will have two captains, as did the 1933 squad, team members decided at the annual captains' election held recently. R. J. Morse '35, end, and R. F. Parke '35, backfield star, were chosen as co-captains. This season's co-captains were E. B. Hughes '34 and Mark Temple '34.

Scoreless Ties Dominate Night Of Hockey Play

Rangers, Ottawa, Montreal and Chicago Fail to Beat Goal Tenders

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	9	2	5	37	34	20
Chicago	8	3	6	26	21	19
Boston	8	1	7	36	35	17
Rangers	5	4	5	21	22	14

Canadian Division

Toronto	11	1	3	52	22	23
Canadiens	7	3	8	28	32	16
Ottawa	5	3	9	33	33	13
Montreal	4	4	7	23	35	12
Americans	2	4	9	31	53	8

Results Dec. 21

Rangers 0, Ottawa 0, overtime.
Chicago 0, Montreal 0, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 22—With both Charlie Gardiner of the Chicago Black Hawks and Dave Kerr of the local Maroons playing brilliantly, and their respective defenses helping out, the National Hockey League game between the two clubs here last night resulted in a scoreless tie. The Maroons had an edge on the play, but Gardiner was able to turn aside all attacks that penetrated through his defense, although he was helped on occasions by Maroon attackers losing control of the puck just when it seemed that they had him out of position.

The locals outshot the visitors by 28 to 20, having a margin in all but the second period. The game was slow at times, and play as a rule was confined to the center zone. As the third period progressed, the Hawks began playing for a tie and were successful. The summary:

Chicago	Montreal
Thompson, Leswick, McFadyen, Shepard, lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Kilrea
Romnes, Gottselig, Cook, c	c, Smith, Haynes, Robinson
March, Couture, Kendall, rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, McCabe
Conacher, Dutkowski, ld	rd, Wentworth, Mackenzie
Jenkins, Abel, rd	ld, Graham, Ayres
Gardiner, g	g, Kerr

Score—Chicago 0, Montreal 0. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—New York Rangers played another scoreless game with Ottawa last night at Madison Square Garden. Poor shooting and weak shooting accounted for the result. Ottawa was no better. Regulation hockey without unusual features filled most of the first period, until Shields went off for tripping during a strong Ranger attack. Time was insufficient to score during the few seconds left.

New York Rangers	Ottawa
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
Boucher, Ripley, Asmundson, Murdoch, c	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Cox, Shannon
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, rw	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Johnson, Brennan, Murdoch, Seibert, ld	rd, Shields, Leduc
Seibert, Brennan, Dillon, W. Cook, rd	ld, Bowman, Shields
Aitkenhead, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 0, Ottawa 0. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Brilliant Rowing Honors to Cantab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—A record of rowing success unique in Cambridge history has been put up by J. H. T. Wilson, formerly of Shrewsbury School and now in residence at Pembroke College, here. Since he came "up" to the University this year he has only once raced in a boat which failed to finish first. That was in the Grand Challenge Cup event at Henley Royal Regatta last July, when Pembroke's crew was beaten by London Rowing Club, the ultimate winners of the classic trophy. Wilson was, however, in the four that won the Stewards' Cup at the same regatta. The previous year at Henley he was in the splendid Shrewsbury School eight who captured the Ladies' Challenge Plate.

His amazing record of victories on the Cam started when Pembroke won the Head of the River Races in the Lent term this year. Then he won the Bushe-Fox freshmen's single sculls and partnered by N. J. Bradley, also of Pembroke, carried off the Foster-Fairbairn pairs. The same couple later won the Magdalene Pairs and the Lowe Double Sculls, setting up a record time in the latter race. Wilson was No. 5 in the Pembroke crew which won the Head of the River Race in May, and during the long vacation this combination carried all before it in Germany.

Wilson then rowed at No. 3 in the crew which won the University Light Fours, and as a final flourish, he earned the title of "Champion of the Can" by winning the Colquhoun Sculls. He beat F. W. A. Jackson of St. Catharine's by about 1½ lengths in the deciding race, and returned the fastest time (7m. 55s.) since E. W. Powell set up the record of 7m. 47s. in 1907.

To win for himself every honor that the varsity can offer, Wilson now needs to earn his Trial Eights Cap and the coveted "Blue" that goes to every man who rows in the intervarsity boat race.

The Oxford-Cambridge clash next year will take place March 17. This is only the third time in 40 years that the race has been arranged for so early a date.

Bell and Bowden Reach Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—R. Berkeley Bell, top seeded, and Frank Bowden, third in the seeded list, advanced to the semifinal round of the Metropolitan indoor tennis championship here yesterday. Bell won his quarterfinal round match from John Nogrady of Long Island University, 6—2, 6—3, and Bowden downed Albert Law of New York University, 6—3, 6—4.

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., the defending champion, and Leonard Hartman of Columbia University play off their quarterfinal round match today, while William Thompson faces Marcus Hecht of the University of Pennsylvania for the right to play in the semifinal.

Metropolitan Indoor Tennis Championship —Quarterfinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell defeated John Nogrady, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Bowden defeated Albert Law, 6—3, 6—4.

Roumania Votes Heavily in Favor Of Liberal Party

Another Test Is Afforded for Bold, Strong, But Moderate Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 21—Parliamentary elections throughout Roumania yesterday resulted in a decisive victory for the Liberal Party which came into power a month ago under the leadership of Mr. Ion G. Duca. The National Peasant Party has suffered its worst defeat in a decade.

The Liberals won 58 per cent of the votes cast, according to approximately complete returns. The National Peasants obtained 14 per cent. The Opposition attributed the unusual government success, exceeding that of the last two general elections, to alleged coercion and intimidation. The Government maintains that the elections were free, and that the overwhelming defeat of the National Peasants under Dr. Juliu Maniu is due to the complete failure of that party to effect any fundamental reforms during its four years in power.

Not more than 60 per cent of the registered electors voted. Seventeen parties presented tickets, of which a dozen obtained parliamentary seats by winning the requisite 2 per cent of the votes cast.

During the last seven years there have been six general elections, while during the last five years there have been nine governments.

The present Liberal government may be considered moderately conservative in policy, vigorous in action, devoted to parliamentary and constitutional forms and uncompromisingly opposed to extreme nationalism as well as forms of Fascism. That it received such a heavy majority shows that a large number of Roumanians wish to make one more experiment with a government that is strong and bold but moderate.

The National Peasant Party reorganized itself after its defeat in November and made Mr. Ion Mihalache, a former village teacher, its chief, adopting "Down with the Court Camarilla" as its platform slogan in the campaign for the parliamentary elections. This was, of course, an indirect attack on King Carol, or at any rate on the prerogatives which he has assumed.

Colleges to Hold Meet in the Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Madison Square Garden and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. have come to terms, and the indoor meet of the association will be held in all probability in the Garden, on Monday, March 5, 1934. The only cause for doubt is the action of its executive committee at a special meeting to be held Jan. 14, and the individual members have already agreed to ratify the plan.

Col. John R. Kilpatrick, head of the Garden is an old-time track man himself, and in conjunction with Gustavus T. Kirby, has arranged to build a track according to Kirby's plans especially for the meet. E. H. Praeger, chief engineer of the Garden, is also a track expert, and will have charge of the actual building.

According to the plans a double circular track will be constructed, with a slight rise, right up against the boxes, so that the full width of the track will be 22 feet, with circumference of 125 meters, for the longer races. Then an inner track measuring 150 meters, with a width of 10 feet, will be used for the shorter relays.

The sprints and hurdles will be run the reverse way to the other garden meets, starting outside the arena on the Eighth Avenue side and ending with a rise at the west end, up to the boxes. Fifty meters will be run inside the arena.

The cause of the change is largely due to the attitude of the armory board, which recently prohibited temporary stands in armories, reducing the seating to less than 3000, while the Garden can take care of 10,000 at least.

Three Women to Play For Billiard Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—Three contenders will play for the women's pocket billiard championship of the United States in the second annual tournament to be held here, Jan. 9 and 10, it was announced last night by Clyde A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association of America.

Mrs. Gertrude Baker McEvoy of New York is to defend the title she won in the eastern city last year. Mrs. Irene Hummel of New York, the eastern sectional champion, and Georgia Veatch of Chicago, the Middle West crown holder, are the other contenders.

They will play twice around, a total of six games, at 35 balls a game.

Boston Art Notes

Athenaeum

Occasionally exhibitions are shown at The Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street. Permission to enter the gallery must be asked at the desk at the entrance.

Currently there is shown an exhibition of prints. It includes works by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, James McNeil Whistler, Charles Jacque and Dutch masters of the plate after Rembrandt.

The "French Set" of etchings by Whistler is touching, for it shows the sympathetic side of the haughty cosmopolite. Few artists indeed of the second half of the nineteenth century failed to be moved by the plight of the poor and the unmistakable picturesqueness of their drab surroundings. Rembrandt had blazed the trail; in the impoverished he discovered pathos and poetry, in their tattered garments elaborate designs. Whistler found his subjects in the tiny shops of Paris such as one sees to this very day—The Mustard Shop, the Tinsmith's. "The Kitchen" is one of his best works full of device in the handling of light for conveying depth of space. In this set there are several portraits of girls and women, touched off with grace and certitude. Whistler exercised discipline upon his craft when he chose. In his more industrious moments, he may be placed amongst the best of etchers.

Subjects of peasant life by Charles Jacque may be seen. Jacque was concise, dramatic and aware of the extensibility and limitations of etching. By the Dutch Jongkind there is a charming scene of skating in Holland. With what ease and assurance this artist could depict a scene, revealing its atmosphere fully by a sensitive line. The other etchers stress the tonal side, he the lineal.

There are dry-points by Sir Francis Seymour Haden exhibiting his absorbed interest in nature. He could not resist emphasizing the shadows, the burry line of dry-point contributed towards the "color" of his prints.

D. A.

Helen Waring Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 22 (AP)—Helen Waring of Pinehurst won the Silver Foils handicap match play golf tournament yesterday, scoring an 82, which enabled her to finish all even with par. Nancy Spofford of Brookline, Mass., and Frances Parson of Youngstown, Ohio, each finished one down to par and tied for second place.

Byers Omits Dividend

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—No action has been taken by A. M. Byers Company directors on the cumulative preferred stock dividend due at this time. In each of the three preceding quarters 50 cents a share had been paid.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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CHRISTMAS
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Daily Features

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone).

Six feet two and one-half, black hair, red beard (after thirty) to conceal small chin, dim eyes (blind for years), were physical characteristics of Joseph Pulitzer of New York World fame.

Newspapers in 1781, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, were not distributed through the post offices, which then handled only letters.

Joseph Pulitzer's faithful physician-secretary, Dr. George W. Hosmer, reported the battle of Gettysburg for Bennett's Herald, and was once manager of the Herald's London office.

After opposing Bryan for 12 years, Pulitzer and the World supported him in his unsuccessful campaign against Taft in 1908.

It was Pulitzer's custom to give special awards to able reporters and editors. At Thanksgiving and at Christmas each received a turkey.

"A moneyed institution, headed by an active, subtle and insinuating lender, has thrown itself with its capital of thirty millions, into the arena of political strife," declared the New York Evening Post in an editorial, "The Corrupting Influence of the Bank," Oct. 4, 1832. Its presidential candidate, Jackson, defeated Clay and destroyed the Bank of the United States.

The Philharmonic Society of New York received a bequest of $500,000 from the will of Joseph Pulitzer.

Horace Greeley's famous "Prayer of Twenty Millions," an editorial open-letter to President Lincoln. New York Tribune, Aug. 20, 1862, contained nine numbered paragraphs of complaints, demands and requirements signed by the Editor.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Earliest N. T. Book

The earliest book in the New Testament is not, as one might suppose, Matthew. It is generally agreed among scholars that the first epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians comes first chronologically. It is presumably dated about 51 A. D.

One hint of the early date of the epistle is the belief expressed by the writer (4:13-18) that in his own lifetime he would see the second coming of the Christ.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Ancient Train

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

IT CAME to pass that I was upon a journey, and I lodged in a certain City, and I arose early in the morning to go forward upon my journey. And the Train came in upon time, and I got on board. And it was not the kind of Train which I expected. For the Train that was advertised was an Express Train, with Pullman Cars and other Expensive Luxuries, and this Train had no such things. For there was only an Engine, and a Baggage Car and one Coach. And the Coach was a Very Old One.

And the Passengers began to make Remarks. And one said, that this Coach had descended from Mount Ararat, and that there had been no improvements made upon it since Noah used it as an Ark. And many such like things did they say.

But I spake unto myself, saying, There is a Reason, and if we be Patient, we shall discover it.

And the Conductor came through. And he wore no Uniform; but had a Badge on an Elastick Band, fastened around a Derby Hat. And I had not seen the like in many years.

And the Passengers made Remarks to him about the kind of Train on which we were riding.

And he answered not a word, until he had taken up all his Tickets.

Then he stood in the Aisle and delivered an Oration. And he said:

I have listened to the Fool Remarks of you who think you are such Wise Guys concerning the quality of this Train. Be it understood by all of you that this is not the Regular Train, neither am I the Conductor of that Train. But I got out of bed at Four A. M. to run this Flivver from the Junction to the Terminal as an accommodation to you Wise Guys that have not sense enough to suspect that somebody is trying to do you a Favor. For it was known to us that about Twenty Passengers were arriving at the Junction, and others to be picked up here, and we wanted to help you out. And because our regular crews are overworked, it was no easy job to get an Engineer and a Switch Engine and a couple of old Cars. And because there was no Conductor available, therefore did the Division Manager undertake to see this Train to its Destination, and that's me. And I was able to get away and take this Train, because I have to go to the Terminal this morning; and I was minded to take the Switch Engine and go, but I made up this Train for your sakes. And now, if any of you want the Limited, and are discontented with this Train, behold, I will stop this old boat, and let you out, and ye can walk back or wait for it just as ye prefer. For the Limited is in the Ditch about Fifty Miles back, and the track behind us will be blocked until Noon.

And no man decided to get off and walk, neither did any man complain more of our Train.

And I considered this thing, and I said, that if we were to stop and think before complaining, we should sometimes discover that the things whereof we complain are those for which we should be Thankful.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Inasmuch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Dayton, Ohio

WHILE waiting at a busy down-town corner, the writer noticed two newsboys standing close together. One was selling the Herald, the other the News. One of these boys was blind.

An automobile pulled up and the driver called for a News. The boy who could see hastily pulled a paper from the blind boy's pack and ran to the car with it, bringing back the money and handing it to the blind boy.

As the observer stood there, the boy who could see did this five times, calling lustily his own paper between sales.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," was murmured by the writer as she boarded her trolley car.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

First Passenger Railroad

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, chartered in 1827, was the first railroad to offer passenger service.

543 Years in Business

The oldest hotel in Germany is Freiburg's Gasthof Zum Baeren. Its records show an unbroken line of proprietors since 1390.

Apples Round the World

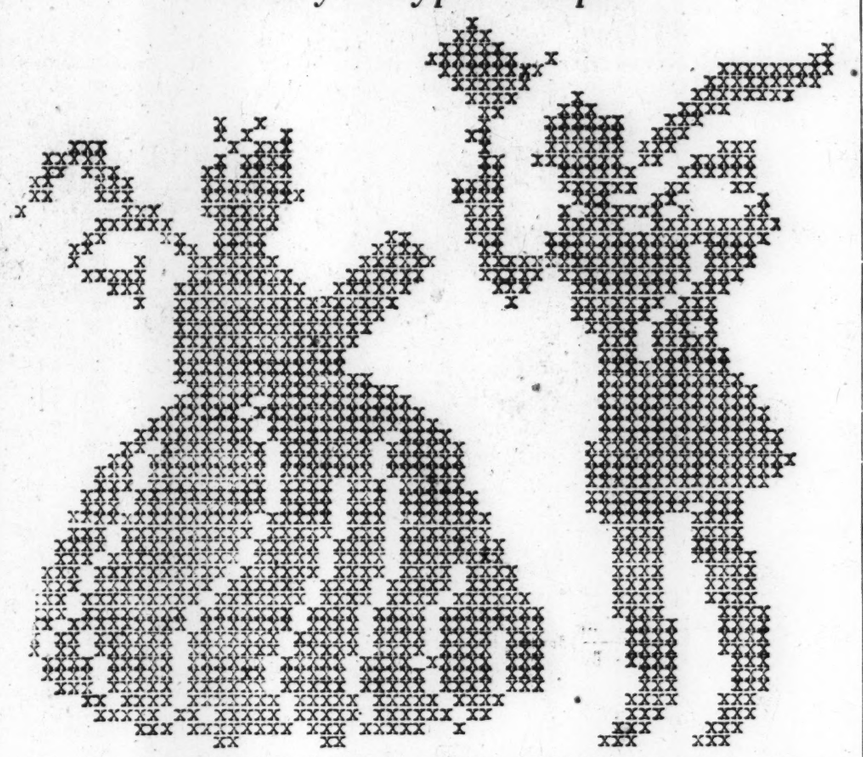
In a single warehouse in Boston, enough apples are stored at present, for winter consumption, to reach around the world if laid side by side.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHO keeps one end in view makes all things serve. —ROBERT BROWNING

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss May L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU"

What They Say

4,000,000 by Christmas

"We have ventured and we have won; we shall venture further and we shall win again."—*Franklin D Roosevelt.*

Step Around the Corner

"Whenever things in our little alley seem to be going to the dogs, there is invariably something sublime happening just round the corner."—*Dr. F. W. Boreham.*

Penitence

"The church has a good deal of need for penitence as we look back and see the halo of sanctity that we cast over the last war."—*Bishop of Bristol.*

Moving Forward

"I think that no one would trade conditions, either national or local, for those of a year ago. There is no doubt that conditions are better in every way."—*Myron C. Taylor.*

A Light Out of Darkness?

"If the depression lasts long enough, education will have received its greatest opportunity."—*Dr. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sewing Bags

A GIRL staying at a lake resort heard a woman asking for a thimble, needle, and thread; and she conceived the idea of making sewing bags fitted out with these necessities for the vacationers. The bags she made of silk, dimity, or glazed chintz; and she priced them according to materials and contents. She found many of the guests were glad to have her bags. This is a good idea for Christmas, too.

Mrs. E. D. T.

Infants' Garments

I EARNED some pin money by using the best wool and a few spare hours to knit dainty and attractive garments for infants. The modest price at which I offered these soon won ready and appreciative buyers, and if time had permitted hundreds more could have been sold from house to house. Mrs. W. E. A.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

204

Before leaving the office this evening a friend dropped in and told me said the salesman that although he probably knew less about oil burners than anybody in town that it is doubtful if the pot type burner can only burn anything but no. 1 oil

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Schenectady Gazette: The dog is man's best friend. If you keep a dog, there's never anything left for hash.

Humorist: Perambulators are not allowed in several West End shops. Children are up in arms over it.

Deseret News: Coal may be high, but after it is once in the bin it soon gets lower.

Illinois Siren: He was a failure as an architect, so he went on the stage, but he isn't drawing any better houses.

The Children's Corner

Aunt Polly Pig Makes a Good Resolution

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOOD night, little Jennie," said Uncle Peter, without looking up from his newspaper, "Good night, James."

Jennie and Jimmie, who were building a house on the fireplace rug with building blocks, looked up at Uncle Peter, but neither said anything.

"Good night," said Uncle Peter, "and pleasant dreams."

"We're going in just a minute, Uncle Peter," said Jennie.

"Just as soon as we've put a roof on this house," said Jimmie.

"And you've told us a story," said Jennie.

"It's a long time," said Jimmie, "since you have told us anything about Percy Pig."

"And Edward Elephant," said Jennie.

"I've got the roof on," said Jimmie.

"I'm sure we shall sleep better, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "if you tell us a story."

"Just a short one," said Jimmie.

"Once upon a time, as you may remember," said Uncle Peter, "the Pigs were gladdened by having Aunt Polly Pig come for a visit."

"I remember," said Jennie. "She lived way out in California and came on her bicycle. And then she stayed and stayed till the next Christmas."

"And at Christmas," said Jimmie, "she surprised the family by standing beside the Christmas tree with a sign on her saying she was going to stay all the next year. And that was her Christmas present to the family."

"I am glad you remember," said Uncle Peter, "because that saves me from telling you all over again. And of course everybody was delighted Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Percy Pig and Penelope Pig and Edward Elephant, because Percy Pig was delighted and because Aunt Polly had adopted Edward Elephant as her other nephew and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant and baby Elinore Elephant because Edward Elephant was delighted So when the next Christmas came round they all anxiously wondered if Aunt Polly Pig would make them the same present again."

"Did she?" asked Jennie.

"I guess she didn't," said Jimmie. "If she had there wouldn't be any story."

"Listen, my children, and you will hear," said Uncle Peter. "Well, when that next Christmas came Aunt Polly didn't stand up beside the tree. Instead she gave Mr. Pig a nice pair of suspenders for his trousers. She gave Mrs. Pig a shining necklace from the five-and-ten-cent store. She gave Penelope Pig a worsted doll. She gave Percy Pig and Edward Elephant a pair of red mittens apiece. And she sent Mr. and Mrs. Elephant and baby Elephant a Christmas card But nobody knew how much longer she was going to visit Mr. and Mrs. Pig.

"'I asked her how much longer she was going to stay, Edward,' said Percy Pig to Edward Elephant a few days after Christmas, 'and she says she doesn't just know herself.'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"She's going to stay, Edward!" cried Percy.

'I do wish we knew, Percy,' said Edward. 'Oh, I do wish we knew.'

"I suppose," said Jennie, "she was just making up her mind."

"That is just what she was doing," said Uncle Peter, "and on New Year's morning who should meet Edward Elephant but Percy Pig. 'She's going to stay, Edward!' cried Percy. 'She's going to stay another whole, complete, entire year!' 'A whole, complete, entire year, Percy!' cried Edward. 'Yes sirree, Edward,' cried Percy. 'When Aunt Polly came down to breakfast this morning she said, "I have just made a fine New Year resolution, brother and sister-in-law Pig. I have resolved to extend my visit another year."'

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"Yes, it's rather an important letter and I want it to go by air mail. So I thought it best to fix a parachute to it."

Ending the Argument

"That young man stays until a very late hour every night, Gladys," said an irate father to his youngest daughter. "What does your mother say about it?"

"Well, dad," Gladys replied, "she says that men haven't changed a bit."—*Bexhill Guide.*

Not Exactly

Teacher: "If there are any dunces in this room, please stand up."

After a slight pause, little Johnnie stood up.

Teacher: "What, do you consider yourself a dunce?"

Johnnie: "Well, not exactly, teacher, but I don't like to see you standing alone."—*Unidentified.*

Hold Your Horses

"The people of this country must grow more wheat," declaimed the candidate.

"How about hay?" shouted a heckler.

"I'm talking about food for mankind just now," said the candidate, "but I'll get around to your case in a minute!"

The Test

"And what is the rent of this room, including the use of the piano?" inquired the long-haired one.

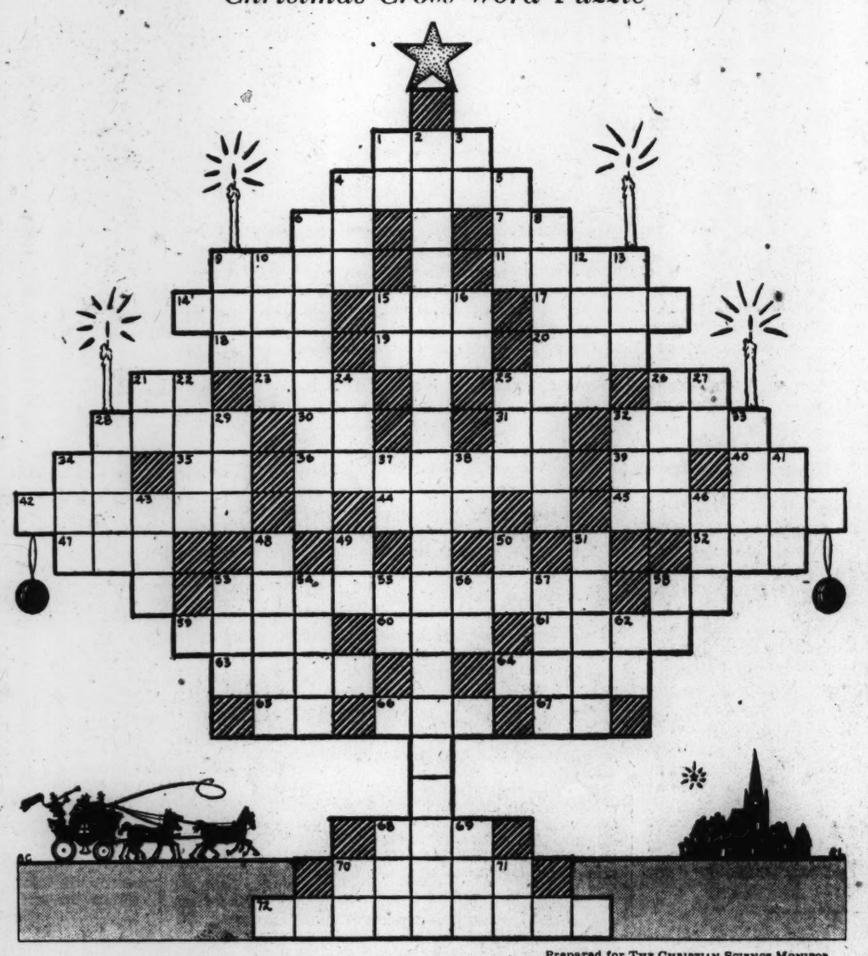
"Well," suggested the landlady, "perhaps you'd be so good as to play me something first."—*Bexhill Guide.*

Worth Knowing

A WRECKED CAR ON A POLE IS A UNIQUE WARNING TO MOTORISTS IN HUNGARY. THE ODD SIGN MARKS A SHARP CURVE ON A HEAVILY TRAVELED ROAD

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas Cross-Word Puzzle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Solution Appears Elsewhere in Today's Paper

Across

1—He foots the Yuletide bills.
4—Noted.
6—Children in India buy their gifts with this coin (ab.).
7—Opus (ab.).
9—What one should go on a day or two before Christmas dinner.
11—No Christmas is complete without this perennial plant.
14—Prefix signifying "opposed to."
15—Endeavor.
17—Where we see the sun rise.
18—Even (contraction).
19—Organ of sight.
20—Point of the compass.
21—Doctor of Science.
23—Master of Dental Surgery.
25—Honey gatherer.
26—Preposition.
28—Every youngster yearns for one to ride on.
30—East Indies.
31—Printer's measure.
32—This word used with "breve" gives a musical term.
34—Diphthong.
35—Athletic Association.
36—Man's name.
39—Rear-Admiral.
40—The one who does most of the real work for Christmas.
42—After dinner we'll all get out in the snow and ride in a ——?
44—The one with the longest —— will reach farthest at the table.
45—To slip out of bondage.
47—Florence (ab.).
52—Established (ab.).
53—Mythical patron saint of the day.
58—Not out.
59—Form of "taboo."
60—Article.
61—Foot covering.
63—Most homes have these creatures about.
64—Perceived.
65—Recording secretary.
66—Um! Great for dessert after a turkey dinner.
67—Stannum (ab.).
68—Unit of electricity (ab.).
70—If Junior gets one, father will no doubt spend most of the day trying it out.
72—Game players.

Down

1—Baby's first name for "1 across."
2—What your puzzler wishes you.
3—Prefix meaning "from."
4—Qualified.
5—Dorothy (nickname).
6—The animal that pulls the sleigh for "53 across."
8—We should all try to give some.
9—Divisional naval enlistments.
10—A detail.
12—Comfort.
13—Point of the compass.
15—Topographical engineer.
16—You (archaic).
21—Perform.
22—Sharp obstruction in the water.
24—Sieve (phonetic spelling).
25—Wager.
26—Exclamation of pity.
27—Thallium (ab.).
28—Remove skin.
29—Exclamation of derision.
32—Part of the verb "to be."
33—Second person singular of Latin "amo."
34—Alfonso (nickname).
37—Each (ab.).
38—Printer's measure.
41—Capable.
43—Electrical particle.
46—Century (ab.).
48—Sword.
49—Neuter pronoun.
50—Masculine of "40 across."
51—Ash color.
53—Fluid in trees.
54—The last course of the Christmas dinner.
55—Preposition.
56—Position on the football team.
57—Utilizes.
58—That is.
62—Upon.
63—Plural of "is."
69—This part of the olive must not be swallowed.
70—True mean (ab.).
71—Point of the compass.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Seats Now
Opens Christmas Night
NOEL COWARD'S
GLORIOUS MUSICAL ROMANCE
"BITTER SWEET"
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Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
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BOSTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Star of First Magnitude

WITH more precision now than was possible two thousand-odd years ago, astronomers chart the stars in their courses, but never through even the largest of telescopes shone a star to such purpose as shone that star which guided the Wise Men to the manger in Bethlehem.

At the Christmas season there comes a pause in the customary routine. Amid the merry-making and gift-giving that all too fully occupy the pause, thought turns naturally, though often perfunctorily, to consider the import of that guiding star. It heralded the presence on earth of God's saving power. Fitfully through the years its light has waxed and waned in human consciousness. Today, perhaps, because of the deeper-than-usual darkness of depression, its light will be welcomed with more sincere acclaim and its brightness grow to greater magnitude in men's hearts. Experiences such as countless individuals have undergone in the last few years tend to lessen men's faith in merely material means and methods, and prepare their thought to receive the Christ message regarding an active, beneficent power above their own.

Following the code enunciated in Jesus' Sermon on the Mount has brought healing peace, happiness, and economic well-being to many an individual. If possible for the individual, it should be found practicable for groups of individuals, or nations, especially were this code to be promoted with half the zeal accorded to certain recent legislative efforts in the United States. More than the latter it has to commend it a long record of successful works.

Christmas is here again to remind us of God's great gift at a time when the world is longing for the assurance of peace. Events have proved how inadequate by themselves are conferences, treaties and other human maneuvers to establish it lastingly. May this season recall to mankind that Jesus' mission was to bring it peace. And may humanity's prayer be for the gift of understanding those teachings which alone can stem the welling fear of war, and unite men and nations in a bond of peace.

Is not the answer to that prayer assured by the words of Jesus: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" Surely we may believe that He who is all-wise knows how to give the gift of peace when His children ask it with love in their hearts.

As the light of the Bethlehem star shines brighter in the hearts of men the world will learn the import of that glad Christmas chorus "On earth peace, good will toward men."

A Tribute to Hollywood

ONCE in a while there dawns upon the horizon of filmdom a motion picture of real excellence. It is like an oasis in the desert of mediocrity. It numbers among its audiences not only the regular "movie" fan, but those as well who are unattracted by the general run of the Hollywood product. Such a film is "Little Women," whose popularity is written in long, waiting lines, and in steadily mounting box office receipts.

Yet the producers have been saying that the public wants sex dramas, murders and mysteries, and gangster stories! The well-known story of the March family by Louisa May Alcott is built upon none of these themes, and yet it promises to be one of the biggest film successes of the year. It is the only picture that can boast of a run of three weeks at Radio City Music Hall. In Boston it has broken all records for box office receipts and length of showing for a single film at the theater where it is being shown.

There are thousands who patronize the "movies" regularly because they give an inexpensive form of entertainment—somewhere to go. They accept the picture which is handed out to them as a matter of course. Its subject is of minor importance, and the same may be said of the opinion of its audience, so far as it indicates any real manifestation of public opinion or taste. But there are many other thousands who do not visit moving picture theaters unless offered something worth while, and when these are added to the regular attendance, then has the public indicated what it really likes.

By "Little Women" we are well reminded of a period of simpler living toward which we have been forced to turn again, and also to be considered is the fact that this film will present to foreign audiences a more representative picture of American life than is portrayed in the usual, superficial "movie." For one nation truly to understand another, its customs and its people must be accurately interpreted, and the motion picture can do much in this direction, or little. Films which depict the underworld, crime, or the frothy glitter of night life, all of which compose such a small part of the real America, certainly are not striking the right keynote. "Little Women," with its simple, homely theme, should do much to correct these misrepresentations.

And surely the American public, in its enthusiastic reception of this wholesome picture, has decisively cast its vote for a new deal in films.

Easily Satisfied

THE Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform met in Washington early this month to close its books and disband, considering that the purpose for which it was organized had been reached.

At the first meeting of this group four and a half years ago, twenty-four women under the leadership of Mrs. Charles H. Sabin pledged themselves to rally all the women they could to oppose prohibition for the purpose of "promoting temperance, bettering social conditions and restoring respect for law and honesty in government." They were remarkably successful in the rallying part of their campaign, enrolling more than 1,500,000 women since 1929.

When the organization held its final meeting, liquor control laws were still in the making in many of the states. Some states were wet with no control laws at all in immediate prospect. The need for education against liquor became acute as it began to flow more freely. Yet the "reform" group felt that its organization had accomplished its work. They did not wait to see if social conditions had been bettered or whether honesty in government and respect for law were going to be universal—though they still had money in their treasury to work for these ends.

If one had not read the organization's original declaration of purpose, he might be led to interpret its dissolution the day after final ratification of the repeal amendment as meaning that its chief goal was not the promotion of temperance but the scalp of the prohibition amendment.

The Wearin' o' the Blue

THE arrest of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, principal political opponent of the Government of the Irish Free State is likely to increase Mr. Eamon de Valera's embarrassments. If there is one thing that is intolerable to the head of the Free State it is that he should be thought of as a mere party leader. He has sought to be a leader of a united Irish nation—a nation demanding with one voice, identical with his own, the right to be a republic. Thus when he sends messages to the British Government it is always as the "appointed" spokesman of all Ireland.

Yet it is all too obvious that he cannot speak for Ulster. The recent general elections in northern Ireland have shown plainly that Ulstermen are firmly resolved to remain in the British Empire and outside the Free State. Moreover, the opposition to Mr. de Valera within the Free State is organizing itself both more effectively and more demonstratively. Thus 60,000 young men organized to combat the terrorism of the Irish Republican Army and see that General O'Duffy, Mr. William T. Cosgrave, Mr. Frank Macdermott and their colleagues of the United Ireland Party should have a hearing when they tried to tell their countrymen that Mr. de Valera is ruining Ireland. But since it is the essence of Mr. de Valera's position that he is the one authentic voice of the Irish people he evidently feels that he must silence this other voice.

So the Army Comrades Association was banned as an illegal organization. And when its members reappeared in the new guise of National Guards wearing blue shirts with General O'Duffy as commander, Mr. de Valera proscribed them too. Yet that was not the end of them. They appeared for a third time as a section of a purely political organization of the United Ireland Party.

But General O'Duffy was unwilling to accept the doctrine that Mr. de Valera had authority to lay down fashions in dress. It could scarcely be denied that the General had a right to make a political speech to his supporters at Westport. But had he the right to wear a blue shirt? The Government said "no"; if he wore that garment he must take the consequences. The General said "yes"; and he would take consequences. So he wore his blue shirt and in due course his supporters applied to a court for habeas corpus on the ground he had committed no offence known to law. This has been granted.

This comedy of political errors evidently has its serious side. Its importance lies not in the fact that the General was thrown into prison for the audacity of asserting his taste in colored shirts, but that a leader of a political party who would be the successor of Mr. de Valera as head of the Government if the latter should be defeated at the polls has been denied the right of free speech and has actually been imprisoned.

It is as if President Roosevelt had imprisoned Mr. Hoover or Ramsay Macdonald imprisoned Arthur Henderson. Nor is that all. This seriocomic episode occurs at the moment when Mr. de Valera is inviting the British Government to say what stand it would take if Ireland declared for separation from the Empire. If Mr. de Valera could really show that he spoke for all Ireland, or even for a large majority of the Free State his threatening words would have weight. But what value can such demands have when he is taking violent steps to prevent the Irish people from declaring their views and is asserting the unity of Ireland by imprisoning those who disagree with him?

Peanuts and Parks

CONSIDER the peanut, how small it is. Something, too, there is about its diminutiveness, when used as a comparison, that does not engender the quality of affection as do many small objects, but rather a tendency to risibility. Adoring admirers of the new baby, for instance, may go as far as they like with "precious little blossom" or "darling sugarplum" but the tactful visitor will refrain from any reference to peanut.

But pause and learn the importance of the peanut. This is no statistical article to impress the reader with the fact that the United States alone produces yearly 750,000,000 pounds of this lowly groundnut, which is not a nut, anyway, but a vegetable. What is much more to the point is that its consumption may yet affect the destiny of public parks in America.

The rumor floats that guardians of the little pushcarts with the wheezy whistle report a decrease in sales. One Peter Pappas, concessionaire in New York's Central Park, who pays the city annual tribute of $16,000 for the exclusive privilege of dispensing the commodity in the park, petitions for reduction of rent, thus reducing the park's revenue. The prospect grows alarming. If parks without peanuts are unthinkable, what shall be thought of the possibility of no peanuts and no parks?

It has been said of the peanut that it affords food for the adult on holidays, for monkeys in captivity and for children at all times. In the southern portion of the United States it is called a "goober." Lead a pickaninny to a field where he can uproot goobers to his heart's content and supplement his joy with a stalk of sugar-cane to suck and you have given him not the necessities of sustenance but the utmost in gastronomic rapture.

English schoolboys call them monkeynuts and one of the unexplainable phenomena of adolescence is the astounding amount of monkeynuts and damson tarts, washed down with a weird concoction of frothy, charged, spicy water known as gingerbeer, which a small boy can consume when he guides a visiting indulgent uncle to a "tuck-shop" within school bounds.

Long may the *arachis hypogœa*, alias earthnut, alias monkeynut, alias groundnut, alias *pistache de terre* (in Gallic lands), alias peanut, reign and dance to the merry tune of the push-cart vendor's whistle.

A Ticket for the Railroads

AN OFFICE clerk writing out waybills and checking car numbers may not have much idea of high fiscal policy in the railroad business. And then again he may. Mr. George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, pointed a pretty straight finger at one of the main difficulties of the American railroads in his address to the Railway Labor Executives' Association the other night.

The weight of a topheavy financial structure prevents the railroads from adequately supporting their workers, he charged, and added: "There must be a scaling down of the capital obligations of the railroads, especially the fixed charges on funded debt and other obligations that cannot be met."

Federal valuation has shown that the old charge of heavily watered stock is not a valid one against American railroads in general. But the point remains fairly clear that too large a proportion of the capitalization is in bonds and fixed-dividend preferred stocks rather than common stocks. As Mr. Harrison stated it, "No industry that is mortgaged for 60 per cent of its capitalization can survive an economic depression that reduces traffic approximately 50 per cent."

This overweight of bonds and preferred stocks, which is much worse on some railroads than others, is partly a heritage from early excesses in security-issuing and partly a result of the conception that railway revenues were more stable and secure than most others. This impression has been shattered by the depression and by motor competition. Railroads have as much need as other businesses for elasticity in what they are expected to earn. It may be that the effect of capitalization on the rate and labor policies of railroads has been overestimated, but a rail executive would be less than human if he did not squeeze every penny and press every rate to try to cover fixed charges.

Whether the way out lies along the lines recommended by Mr. Harrison is not so certain. There is a temptation to overuse the method of having Uncle Sam become banker for every distressed industry or class of borrowers. A year and a half ago there was enacted and signed by President Hoover an amendment to the bankruptcy laws providing a simplified form of financial reorganization for railroads unable to meet their obligations. Thus far little use has been made of the act. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has lent $390,000,000 to railroads. The railroad clerks' leader proposes a Federal Railroad Credit Corporation to "remove the banker" from the field of railroad financing.

The Government has not been too successful thus far in inducing insurance companies and savings banks to accept low-rate guaranteed securities in return for higher-rate uncertain securities in the home and farm mortgage field—an operation similar to the interest-saving proposal for the railroads. And the effect of any further contingent liability by the Government on railroad debts would be likely in time to put the Government into the railroad business.

If rail labor believes that by activity as a political bloc it could gain favors from the Government as an employer that it cannot gain from the bankers, that is one argument against government ownership. But if securities holders want to avert the trend in that direction they will do well to get busy with the provisions of the rail reorganization act already on the books.

Editorial Notes

The high-powered and reputedly bullet-proof car of a former New York night club proprietor was auctioned for $80 the other day. Can it be that the anti-crime movement has reduced the premium on armorplate for civilians? Or were prospective bidders hesitant lest they be greeted with "Hello, sucker"?

"NRA codes are bringing harmony to modern business, and we hope that eventually something along that line may be done for modern music," says Dunbar's Weekly. Perhaps a half-hour year for saxophone players would help.

"The navy doesn't need whisky to make it fight," says Secretary Swanson. But of course civilians need whisky to make them civil.

That next-door receiving set seems to prove beyond question that radio is a howling success.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The President Will Ask For and Get—Billions

A GENERATION has come to manhood in the United States that has no recollection of the rotund Speaker "Tom" Reed of Maine. Yet today I was reminded of one of his famous retorts when I heard that President Roosevelt proposes to ask Congress for $4,000,000,000 for his reconstruction and restoration agencies over and above the normal appropriations which approximate $3,000,000,000. When Reed was Speaker appropriations for the first time in the history of the nation exceeded $1,000,000,000 during the life of one Congress.

Wild outcries arose from economists—especially Democratic economists who could have no hand in spending the money. The "Billion Dollar Congress" was a slogan put forth to bring it into disrepute. Reed turned it into a battle cry of victory. "What of it?" he inquired defiantly. "Isn't this a billion dollar country?" The people allowed it was, and governmental expenditures were a dead issue in the ensuing campaign.

Whether this country has since become a seven billion dollar country or not needs no debate. When we went to war for an ideal—to make the world safe for democracy—we appropriated billions without hesitancy. The people bought Liberty Loan bonds, and paid their greatly increased taxes with patriotic zeal. The money thus obtained was spent on explosives for blowing men to bits, on ships to carry men to that disintegrating end; on loans to foreign nations destined never to be repaid. All was done cheerily and in the doing of it the nation prospered. Now sums which in the end will approximate those spent in wartime defense are being appropriated for peacetime defense. The economic front is as costly to defend as was the line across France.

* * *

The President is obviously going to press his campaign along the lines already familiar. The NRA is, if he has his way, to be continued for another year. Gold purchases are to be maintained even though, as yet, the desired increase in general prices has by no means kept pace with the rise in the price of gold. The AAA may be disappointing some farmers, but none the less it is to receive Administration support. In brief it is to be expected that the President's message to Congress will reiterate belief in the efficacy of the reconstruction program and demand its continuance with the necessary appropriations for its maintenance.

It is improbable that any very serious congressional opposition will be manifested. Much of the threatened hostility will in fact be helpful, for the President, like a famous Democratic predecessor, is fortunate in the enemies he has made.

A New York man, closely allied with large financial interests, descended upon me recently in the lobby of a Washington hotel.

"This man in the White House," said he, "is riding for a fall. The people are not so ignorant as they used to be. They remember what happened to John Law when he tried to base a currency system on commodities—in his case the products of South Sea islands. They know all about the French assignats of the eighteenth century, and the German mark. You will find that they will respond to wise financial leadership as in the past."

* * *

"Meaning that of the bankers in New York who got us into the trouble from which we are slowly emerging?" I asked.

He failed to respond. The real fact is that in the present discussion of monetary problems the old-time, academic arguments do not touch the people. If John Law swindled a nation with his South Sea bubble, how was he worse than the financiers who helped Insull, Kreuger, the Fox interests, the speculative builders in our big cities to put over their rackets? The difference is that when exposed and overthrown Law did not have the effrontery to pose, nevertheless, as the only champion of honest money. President Roosevelt in remaining deaf to the protests of high finance is winning the confidence of the nation as a whole. The people, it is true, do not always extend to his policies the confidence which they manifest in him. But right at that point he has manifested his political sagacity.

He has not so finally and irretrievably committed himself to any policy that he cannot abandon it if disaster portends. He frankly admits each to be experimental. Any one could be abandoned and his policy reversed without serious loss of "face." But throughout he maintains the attitude of one willing to meet the hostility of the privileged classes in all his experiments for the good of the masses. So I think he will have his will, with the incoming Congress at least, for its members know that the common people hear him gladly.

How to Prevent Wars

The Intelligent Man's Way to Prevent War. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.

AN OBVIOUS criticism which must be made at the outset should not be taken as a depreciation of the positive qualities of this admirable book, to which contribute Sir Norman Angell, Prof. Gilbert Murray, C. W. Lloyd, C. R. Buxton, Viscount Cecil, W. Arnold-Forster, and Prof. Harold J. Laski, while Leonard Woolf, as editor, writes an introduction. It is a purely negative criticism—out of all the excellent and comprehensive discussion of various phases of the subject, there emerges no clear guidance such as is promised in the title. Editor and contributors are all intelligent men; but they are by no means of one opinion, except on the need for preventing war. The reader, as an intelligent man, must, after all, find his own way. Perhaps that is how it should be. Peace is hardly to be attained by a single panacea. It will be the result of empiric methods, and above all of a general resolve to keep peace.

* * *

It may be doubted whether there is such a general resolve now. Mr. Woolf quotes influential political leaders who repudiate the doctrines of pacifism. Sir Norman Angell shows that war is not the inevitable outcome of human nature; it springs from faulty organization, from international anarchy. War is, therefore, not in itself inevitable, but it may be inevitable if international anarchy prevails. In another chapter he is at his best in the consideration of the part which education must play in the perpetuation of peace.

The most illuminating section of the book is that in which Prof. Gilbert Murray studies the problem of the revision of treaties. There should be revision. That is now apparent to everybody. It is useless to try to build on rotten foundations. Peace is not necessarily the Peace of Versailles. Indeed, the two conceptions may prove to be incompatible. Even were it possible to keep things precisely as they are—and it is almost certainly impossible—it is no real peace if it is not founded on justice. Yet when we come to examine the treaties carefully, we find that they have, in many respects, revised themselves. But when we approach the question of territorial redistribution, there are immense difficulties. Perhaps they cannot be overcome. But though it may be too late to go back on certain decisions, it would nevertheless be wise to appoint a revising committee which would quietly seek a practical solution.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd thinks that Russia is pursuing a policy which is not opposed to peace, though how far it can work with capitalist states is doubtful. Mr. Buxton deals with the complicated conditions on continents other than Europe. Viscount Cecil is remarkably frank about the League of Nations, though in one or two instances I should have put what he calls successes in the category of failures.

Mr. Arnold-Forster explains that states must surrender their right to be their own judges and must agree to international settlements. They must accept a system of necessary charges. There must be security guaranteed collectively; for security obtained by military superiority is illusory. There must be disarmament.

The most provocative chapter is that by Professor Laski. He boldly urges that the ultimate causes of war are economic. Militarism, alliances, nationalism and the rest are only outgrowths of economic imperialism. Hence, he argues, most of the remedies supported by his collaborators in this book must be ineffective. He blames capitalism, though he does not absolutely promise that peace will be certain under Socialism—he merely argues that war would not be inherent in the Socialist organization of the world.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

United for Sobriety

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to Conrad Bernhard's asking for a new name for the "Prohibition Party," I would suggest just the name for what prohibition stands for: sobriety. Hence, "National Sobriety Party, or League" would be the proper name. Under this name all the active agencies working against alcoholic drinks, narcotics, tobacco, etc., may be amalgamated and start to work in unison.

Effectual work could be accomplished by education in the schools and extensive advertising. Telling the effects upon those who indulge in intoxicants, narcotics, tobacco, etc., will bring excellent results.

For 75 per cent of the crimes, scandals and those born mentally and physically defective and all degenerates that become a burden to the communities are traceable directly or indirectly to intoxicants, narcotics, tobacco, etc. Let these things be exposed and shown what they are; medical authorities and institutions of learning will furnish all the material necessary for publication.

But liquor and tobacco interests should not be allowed to advertise their obnoxious merchandise. For have not these twins of evil committed the greatest crime against manhood and womanhood, and victimized them through advertising?

An awakening is bound to come sooner or later. And it will be brought about through education, education and education. Then the time will be not very far distant when a person who indulges in intoxicants, tobacco, etc., will not be considered a cultured man or woman.

Los Angeles. V. R. KOZLOFF.

Starting a Small Town Library

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I tell you my experience starting a library in a small city of 2000 population. It is not always money that we need to start a project but intelligent ideas. After a political meeting, eleven women lingered in the parlors of a friend, and the conversation drifted to the needs of the town. I suggested that I thought what we most needed was a library. Unanimous opposition came from those present, on the basis of no money available, that the taxpayers would object to adding to the tax burden, and that we did not have a reading population. After the dust of opposition had been settled, I proceeded to present my plan as follows: That it must be a community project, free from personal control, influence or profit. That the eleven present would form the temporary committee, this committee carrying out its initiative steps. The first steps were to organize a library club of a $1 membership, consisting first of women only. Each of the eleven women (temporary committee) was assigned a section of the city to call on all persons, inviting them to join the organization and to explain that it was not to be put on the taxes. This accomplished, we called a meeting in the city hall one evening to form the organization. There were forty-two women present, and all signed up to be members of the library organization, with $42 in the treasury.

The Women's Club gave us $100, and this plus the $42 was our starting fund to buy books. A meeting was called to invite the men of the community to complete the organization, which was then incorporated under Wisconsin laws. The druggist who had the telephone exchange, which had recently been moved, offered the room to the organization free, and he said he would act as librarian without compensation. This offer was accepted. This work was started in November, 1924, and by February, 1925, the library was opened with 200 books upon its shelves. Contributions continued and also many books were donated. In the first year there were 2000 books drawn. A few years ago a new city hall was built, and our library has a place in it which gives it full credit to its name, and a paid librarian. The taxpayers have accepted it as a public institution, and it is supported through the taxes. Any project must be put before the public so as to have them see it as an asset to them and the community.

May I congratulate all the Monitor workers for giving the Progress Edition to the world. Its work cannot be excelled. MISS PAULINE E. LINDEMANN.

Stevens Point, Wis.

Beer Taxes Help Corporations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to the press, Pierre du Pont opposes any liquor regulation that will restrain drinkers from getting what they want and when and where they want it. In the United States Senate investigation of 1930, the du Ponts claimed that if beer were legalized and taxed they would save $10,000,000 in taxes on just one of their many corporations. So it is smart business for the du Ponts to make it easy for the drinkers to get all they want, and get it often. W. U. CALDERWOOD.

Minneapolis, Minn.